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Carter and Begin Reportedly Fail To End Deadlock

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 4 (IHT) — President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met for an hour today in an apparently unsuccessful effort to achieve a breakthrough in the Israeli-Egyptian peace negotiations. Mr. Carter reported that they had failed to make progress in the last night.

In his first public comment on the days of talks with Mr. Begin, the president, appearing weary this morning as he taught Bible class at the First Baptist Church, said he "stayed up real late last night" with Prime Minister Begin.

"We did not make any progress," Mr. Carter said.

There was no immediate word on the afternoon's meeting at the White House.

Earlier today, Mr. Begin, in a television interview, echoed Mr. Carter's no-progress evaluation, although he said that "some agreement" had been reached on what negotiators consider a minor problem — an Egyptian proposal for a periodic review of security arrangements after an Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai.

Crisis Seen

The prime minister reiterated his view, first voiced on his arrival here yesterday, that the talks are in a state of "deep crisis." He indicated that no progress was achieved to resolve the stalemate over points he considers the "heart and soul" of the treaty. The major points in dispute are:

— Egypt's insistence that a peace treaty with Israel encompass complete and total withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights, and that the agreement precede over Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank of the Jordan River.

— Egypt's objections to a provision in the draft treaty that would allow the agreement to be subject to review and modification by the Egyptian government.

— Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat's demand that the United States guarantee the security of the Sinai Peninsula and the Golan Heights.

Mr. Begin focused his attention on this issue, saying that it would be "absurd" for Israel to sign a treaty that would permit Egypt to join in an Arab war against Israel. "Peace without security is meaningless," Mr. Begin said. "There must be a real peace treaty; it must not be a sham."

He also criticized a proposal that would state that the bilateral treaty should be part of a comprehensive Middle East settlement. Such a provision, he said, would make peace between Egypt and Israel contingent on Syria and Jordan joining the negotiations, which they have refused to do.

Perceptions Differ

Although Mr. Carter has said that the differences that separate Egypt and Israel were very small, even insignificant, Mr. Begin said that he considers them "very serious."

He suggested that the next step should be for the U.S. negotiators, after all parties paused for "very serious reflection," to "talk to the Egyptians." The prime minister made it clear that Israel was not prepared to compromise on the treaty's priority issues.

Mr. Begin voiced his view that a breakdown in the talks with Mr. Carter at this time would not be a "tragedy." "We have to negotiate again . . . Ultimately we shall find understanding," he said.

Describing himself as a "born optimist," Mr. Begin said that he does not "adopt the theory of now or never."

U.S. and Israeli officials said privately that they could see no way to make real progress in the Carter-Begin talks, despite this afternoon's session.

Mr. Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance spent most of yesterday developing the ideas presented to Mr. Begin. Among the officials Mr. Carter conferred with yesterday was Defense Secretary Harold Brown, giving rise to speculation that the U.S. suggestions to Mr. Begin could include additional U.S. aid to Israel.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Few Changes in Banking System Seen

Iran Pledges Foreign-Debt Repayment

TEHRAN, March 4 — The head of Iran's national bank said yesterday that the revolutionary government would honor its financial obligations to other nations with \$5 billion invested here.

International organizations did not accept this in good faith.

Mohammed Ali Mowlavi, director-general of the Central Bank of Iran, said that he opposes that plan.

figures, but the Citibank spokesman said, "Our exposure is considerably less than \$500 million."

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the leader of the revolution that ousted the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, has urged a return to Islamic fundamentalism, including an end to the charging of interest. Mr. Mowlavi said that he opposes that plan.

No Banks Named

He did not refer to foreign banks named, but it was reported in a report, when the Central Bank not operating because of the fiscal crisis, that an estimated \$2 billion of U.S. banks could be serviced or repaid.

estimates at the time were that of America and Citibank were owed about \$500 million, hundreds of thousands of dollars in long-term loans to industry and government. Spokesmen for Citibank in New York and London said they would not verify any of the figures.

Israel TV, Radio Sent on Talks

AVIV, March 4 (NYT) — State-owned television and radio stations kept news of the meeting between Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Carter from the Israeli public today. The ban was imposed by broadcast censors in their pay dispute with the government.

During the last night, television programs were suspended, radio newscasts omitted and the Washington conference on the political developments in the region was not reported. The intention is to pressure the United States to pressure the Israeli public today. The ban was imposed by broadcast censors in their pay dispute with the government.

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JOB SEEKERS — Chinese assemble peacefully at the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee headquarters, urging immediate moves to increase employment opportunities.

Oil Sales Barred

Iran Severs All Ties To S. Africa Regime

TEHRAN, March 4 (AP) — Iran's revolutionary government severed diplomatic relations with South Africa today because of its racial policies and confirmed that it will not resume oil sales to the apartheid nation.

The state radio said that South Africa's consul-general was informed of the decision. The diplomat is to leave Iran tomorrow, the report said.

Before revolution halted Iranian oil exports, South Africa bought an estimated 90 percent of its petroleum from the government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, who ignored international pressure to stop the sales to protest South Africa's apartheid policies.

The South Africans are known to have stockpiled oil in recent years, and are believed to be buying higher-priced oil through middlemen on the open market.

In support of the Palestinian cause, the provisional Iranian government established by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini already had banned Iran's ties with Israel and halted oil sales to it. Israel bought an estimated 60 percent of its oil from Iran.

In a step toward restoring Islamic traditions in Iran, the government announced that women no longer will be drafted. Before the collapse of the shah's government last month, women drafted into the armed forces underwent six months of field training before being assigned to such tasks as teaching and writing.

The Khomeini movement ousted the shah in part because of his Western-style modernization of Iran, which undercut traditional Islamic values, including Islamic restrictions on women.

Deputy Premier Abbas Amir Etezam announced the end to the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

After a Lapse of 40 Years

Saudis Seem Ready to Resume Soviet Tie

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, March 4 (WP) — The foreign minister of Saudi Arabia, Prince Faisal, has indicated strongly that his country may be prepared to resume diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union after a lapse of more than 40 years.

In an interview published yesterday in a Beirut magazine, Al-Hawadeth, the prince said that Saudi Arabia recognizes the Soviet Union's "important role in world politics."

He said that Saudi Arabia often has been grateful for "the positive policy adopted by the Soviet Union toward Arab issues," and that the Saudis do not share the U.S. fear of expanding Soviet influence as a destabilizing force in the Gulf.

"What in fact threatens the region and its stability," he said "is the danger of Zionism."

Coming so soon after the postponement of Crown Prince Fahd's visit to the United States in what appeared to be a show of displeasure over U.S. policy in the Middle East peace negotiations, Prince Faisal's comments may be as much an overture to Moscow. Even if they are only a trial balloon, they do fit into a pattern of rapprochement between two countries, which have been bitter critics of each other for decades.

Policy Coup

Observers here noted that reopening ties to Saudi Arabia at this time would be a substantial policy coup for the Soviet Union, giving Moscow an opening in a region where it had met only hostility and signaling to the millions of Soviet Muslims along the Iranian border that the most devoutly Islamic state of all was on friendly terms.

In late January, a prominent Soviet expert on Middle East affairs, Igor Belavayev, published an article in Moscow's Literary Gazette praising Saudi Arabia and Islam and saying that the extent of anti-Soviet feeling in Saudi Arabia had been "deliberately created by West European and American journalists."

As long ago as mid-1977, Prince Fahd was quoted as telling visitors in Riyadh that, while the Saudis opposed communism and atheism, they would like to have "friendly relations with the Soviet people."

That was followed last year by widespread rumors, never confirmed, that the Saudis were considering the purchase of Soviet patrol boats.

While the Saudis import some industrial and consumer goods from Communist nations, the Russians and other Communists have been completely excluded from political ties. No Warsaw Pact or Asian communist nation has diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia and the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Offers Production Rise for Aid on Palestinian State

ABU DHABI, March 4 — An Arab oil minister said today that the OPEC states would be willing to increase production to make up for the cutback in Iranian exports if the West agreed to press for the creation of a Palestinian state.

Mana Saoud Otaiba, the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates and chairman of the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries, said that "the countries asking us to supply them with our oil must help us to achieve a just solution of this cause, insuring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

Libya, meanwhile, has raised its oil prices by \$1.20 a barrel, effective Feb. 20. Ezzeddin Mabrouk, a senior Libyan official, announced the raise in Abu Dhabi today, decided upon yesterday. It supercedes a per-barrel increase of 68 cents announced last month. The raise of the price of a barrel of the lightest-quality Libyan crude to \$15.94. At the start of the year the price was \$14.74.

Dr. Otaiba said that the oil states had received frequent requests from consuming nations to step up production to offset the daily loss of 5 million barrels from Iran.

"We are ready to commit ourselves, within the limits of the technical capabilities of our oil fields," Dr. Otaiba said. But in return, "We have our requirements, which ought to be understood by the consuming countries."

Among the political requirements, he said, were the "restoration of occupied Arab land and Arab Jerusalem, because without solving this problem, we cannot guarantee stability in the Middle East. Without guaranteeing this stability, we cannot insure the supplies of oil for the consuming countries."

Dr. Otaiba spoke at the opening of the Arab Energy Conference, which will discuss the role of Arab oil in the industrialized world and the development of alternate sources of energy. Representatives of 22 Arab states and 300 Arab organizations were attending the four-day conference here.

The conference is jointly sponsored by the OPEC countries and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development.

Hanoi Asks National Effort

Chinese Reiterate Intention To Withdraw From Vietnam

BANGKOK, March 4 (WP) — China reiterated today its intention to withdraw soon from Vietnam, while Hanoi increased its appeals for a greater national effort to repel the invading army.

A day after it became clear that the Chinese had captured the provincial capital of Lang Son, a rail and road junction 85 miles north-east of Hanoi, Vietnam's Communist Party Central Committee issued an appeal for increased military training and greater production to help to defeat the Chinese.

"Our war of self-defense against the Chinese aggressor has begun," said the appeal, which dominated Radio Hanoi's evening broadcast. China is not conducting the limited operation it has claimed, the appeal said, but intends to occupy Vietnamese territory.

In Peking, however, Premier Hua Kuo-feng made the latest of a series of statements by Chinese leaders that their soldiers soon will pull back to their side of the border.

Mr. Hua told British Industry Minister Eric Varley today that the Chinese military action was going well. "He mentioned that they, the Chinese government, don't want an inch of Vietnamese territory, that it's a very limited action they have taken, that a withdrawal will take place, and he said that will take place shortly," Mr. Varley said of his meeting with Mr. Hua.

The capture of Lang Son puts China's advance troops about 18 miles from the Red River delta, where most of the people of northern Vietnam live. The hill, difficult terrain there provides Hanoi's best defense position.

China's news agency gave an account of the capture last Tuesday of a mountain top near Lang Son.

"Well-coordinated actions by Chinese artillery and tank forces enabled them to capture all the heights around Khau Ma Son mountain before they made the final assault on the main peak," the agency said. "The enemy put up a desperate fight from the commanding height, firing from all pillboxes and hidden bunkers. The summit was enveloped in smoke that blurred visibility."

China also broadcast by satellite a second television film of its troops at the border. As in the first film, Chinese troops were shown on the move and firing artillery, but there were no pictures of fighting.

In Tokyo, Japan's Foreign Ministry said that its ambassador in Peking received the impression from Chinese leaders that a cease-fire will come soon. There were earlier Japanese press reports from Peking

to the same effect, but it was not clear what a cease-fire would mean if it were not accompanied by a Chinese withdrawal.

The appeal by Vietnam's Central Committee declared that "every province and city is a battlefield. The whole country is a battlefield."

The appeal comprised most of the broadcast on Radio Hanoi, which for most of the 16 days of fighting has been dominated by claims that Vietnam has inflicted huge casualties on the invaders and by other battlefield reports.

Fighting in Thailand

BANGKOK, March 4 (AP) — At least one Thai officer was killed today and two civilians were wounded after troops from Cambodia entered Thai territory, it was reported here.

There were conflicting reports about the incident at the border town of Aranyaprathet, but it appeared that there was a clash between troops of the pro-Vietnam government in Phnom Penh and guerrillas of the fallen Pol Pot regime who have controlled areas on the Thai frontier.

The supreme military command in Bangkok said that the incursion was unintentional although it could not identify just who had staged the attack.

Poipet, the Cambodian town across the frontier from Aranyaprathet, is a traditional gateway to Thailand and its capture by the pro-Vietnamese Cambodian government would have considerable significance.

A Vietnamese invasion force and the new Cambodian government continues to wage a tough war against the fighters of the toppled regime who daily claim victories in ambushes and guerrilla-style attacks.

Meanwhile, Vietnamese government declaration accused many Chinese divisions of threatening the border of Laos and said that Vietnam would implement a July, 1977, treaty that requires Hanoi to aid its ally under certain circumstances.

Leonid Brezhnev and his wife, Viktoria, with ballots in hand yesterday.



Leonid Brezhnev and his wife, Viktoria, with ballots in hand yesterday.

Brezhnev Votes in Choiceless Election

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, March 4 (NYT) — President Leonid Brezhnev voted today in the elections for the Supreme Soviet, and like the rest of the country's 160-million voters, he had no choice.

He arrived at 10:30 a.m. at a polling place, a children's Pioneer Club, in a neighborhood where several voters arrived in milk coats. He was issued two ballots. On each, there was one candidate's name: Premier Alexei Kosygin for the 750-seat Council of Nationalities, and pediatrician Lydia Makarova for the 750-seat Council of the Union. The two bodies form the Supreme Soviet, the nominal legislature.

Mr. Brezhnev, like more than 99 percent of the registered voters of the Kiev district of downtown Moscow, made no marks on his ballot that would indicate disagreement with the slate. He simply deposited them in the box at the end of the registration table.

What would happen if China widened its attack on Vietnam, reporters wanted to know. "Ask them," Mr. Brezhnev replied. How did he feel? "Healthy," the 72-year-old Communist Party chief answered. "Fine," his wife Viktoria added. "We won't quarrel about it," Mr. Brezhnev rejoined.

When would he meet with President Carter to sign a Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty? "When the documents are completed by [Secretary of State Cyrus] Vance and our minister," Mr. Brezhnev said, alluding to the U.S. proposal for a new step toward arms control.

The group is led by former President Yun Po Sun and Kim Jong, who recently was granted amnesty while serving a jail sentence for demanding President Park Chung Hee's resignation in a 1976 manifesto.

Mr. Kim said that the organization will act as "the nucleus of all democratic forces to assume the responsibility" for establishing a democracy and achieving unification through "peaceful but persistent and courageous campaigns."

Seoul Dissidents Form Alliance

SEOUL, March 4 (AP) — South Korea's leading dissidents today announced the formation of a political organization that they said would seek to restore democracy and to reunify South Korea and North Korea.

Tenuous Control Is Seen

they accuse of collaboration with the Vietnamese.

Men selected by the Vietnamese or in Vietnamese-sponsored elections to be village officials often have found themselves unprotected days or weeks later when the Vietnamese left and Pol Pot's men returned.

Echoes of earlier Indochina wars are abundant. Village chiefs are murdered, marketplaces in supposedly

Vietnamese-controlled areas are attacked, senior officials apparently do not travel around the countryside, and villages have been taken, lost and retaken. There are reports that some areas, particularly western Battambang province, are getting food supplies by air.

In some western districts in January, Vietnamese troops looking for Pol Pot units conducted what the U.S. military once called search-and-destroy sweeps. Analysts say that they now appear to keep to the towns.

British, Chinese Sign \$14-Billion Trade Agreement

PEKING, March 4 (Reuters) — Britain and China signed an agreement today calling for a two-way trade of \$14 billion between now and 1985.

British Industry Minister Eric Varley, who called the figure ambitious but realistic, also announced that China would be given a \$5-billion credit guaranteed by the British government for the import of capital goods. He said that further credit could be made available if needed.

Mr. Varley added that the \$5 billion included the \$1.2-billion credit line put together by a group of British banks last year. He said that Britain would have liked a figure a little higher than \$14 billion. "But I think it's utterly realistic in the circumstances because . . . There's a natural concern about [Peking's] ability to pay."

He said that Premier Hua Kuo-feng had confirmed that the figure ought to be exceeded.

No Large Rallies

"In the west, it's like the last years of the Lon Nol government. In the east, the Vietnamese have somewhat more control — it's like South Vietnam," a well-informed source said.

No central government apparatus seems to be functioning under the regime of Heng Samrin, who was named Cambodia's leader after the Vietnamese invasion. Even the regime's radio station can report no large rallies of support.

It announced that political classes had begun in Phnom Penh, evidently aimed at building up a new class of administrators. The radio said that 107 persons attended.

Three of the Vietnamese-installed regime's ministers held a meeting with medical personnel to plan health services, the radio said. They convened three doctors, a midwife and a medical student, the official report said.

"If things had gone well, there would be photographs of crowds with flags and banners of welcome," a source said. "The absence of such things is a sad sign."

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Algeria	4.50	Dhs.	Green	22	Drs.	Netherlands	1.75	Flor.
Argentina	2.75	Drs.	Island	150	Isk.	Peru	70	Soles
Australia	1.75	Aus.	India	8	Rs.	Romania	2.25	Lei.
Bahamas	0.40	Dls.	Iran	20	Rls.	Saudi Arabia	0.425	Rials
Belgium	23	B.Fr.	Israel	1.75	Sh.	Spain	166.67	Ptas.
Bolivia	250	Bols.	Italy	500	Lira	Sweden	3.00	Kr.
Brazil	275	Crs.	Jordan	0.300	Dhs.	Switzerland	1.70	S.Fr.
Bulgaria	4.50	Drs.	Kazakhstan	8.00	Ten.	Taiwan	2.00	N.T.D.
Canada	0.75	Can.	Kuwait	0.300	Dhs.	U.S.A.	1.00	Doll.
Chad	20	F.Cfa.	Laos	0.25	Kip	Yugoslavia	20	D.
China	2.00	F.R.	Libya	0.25	Dinars			
Cuba	1.50	Cu.	Mexico	27.5	Esc.			
Cyprus	2.00	P.L.	Morocco	3.00	Drs.			
Dominican Rep.	20	Pes.						
Egypt	4.00	P.L.						
France	6.55	Fr.						
Germany	1.50	D.M.						
Ghana	2.00	Cedis						
Greece	200	Dr.						
Guatemala	2.00	Quetz.						
Haiti	5.00	G.						
Hong Kong	10	Doll.						
India	8	Rs.						
Indonesia	1,600	Rp.						
Iran	20	Rls.						
Israel	1.75	Sh.						
Italy	500	Lira						
Jamaica	2.00	J.						
Japan	100	Yen						
Jordan	0.300	Dhs.						
Kazakhstan	8.00	Ten.						
Kuwait	0.300	Dhs.						
Laos	0.25	Kip						
Libya	0.25	Dinars						
Mexico	27.5	Esc.						
Morocco	3.00	Drs.						
Netherlands	1.75	Flor.						
Peru	70	Soles						
Romania	2.25	Lei.						
Saudi Arabia	0.425	Rials						
Spain	166.67	Ptas.						
Sweden	3.00	Kr.						
Switzerland	1.70	S.Fr.						
Taiwan	2.00	N.T.D.						
U.S.A.	1.00	Doll.						
Yugoslavia	20	D.						

In F-14 Jets, Missile Data

U.S. Fears Arms Secrets in Iran Are Compromised

By Bernard Weinraub
WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT) — The Defense Department has acknowledged that its secret technical and maintenance manuals for F-14 jet fighters and the Phoenix missile systems may have been compromised in Iran.

Defense officials said Friday that the United States did not have any information on what had happened to the hundreds of classified manuals for the jet fighters and its secret missile systems which, if divulged, would serve as a major prize to the Soviet Union.

Ohio, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, said: "We have to assume that the F-14, the Phoenix missile and all the control systems have been compromised."

Defense officials made it plain that intelligence information about U.S. equipment in Iran, some of it secret, was clearly limited in view of the evacuation of most Americans from the nation. The officials said that no U.S. officials had had access to vaults where the manuals had been kept in Tehran since Feb. 10. No American has been on the two bases where the F-14 fighters are located since Feb. 19.

The possible divulging of F-14 secrets, with their Phoenix missiles, follows disclosures that the evacuation of the electronic listening post in northeast Iran on Wednesday would damage the ability of the United States to monitor Soviet missile development and compliance with a new arms control agreement. To compensate for the loss of the monitoring station, U.S. officials are reportedly studying ways to use listening posts in Turkey.

A defense official said Friday that other classified U.S. military items in Iran include equipment aboard F-4 jet fighters, improved Hawk anti-aircraft missiles, Maverick guided bombs and electronic jamming equipment. But they said that none of these items is of similar sensitivity to the F-14s and their Phoenix systems.

A total of 80 F-14s were sold to Iran in 1976 and delivered in 1977. The planes, widely regarded as one of the most advanced jet fighters, carry Phoenix missiles, a highly accurate weapon that can intercept targets at distances of more than 100 miles. U.S. and European weapons experts have said that the Soviet Union has no air-to-air missile comparable in performance to the Phoenix, and that the loss of its secret character would be a major setback for U.S. air-combat defenses.

—DIAL TORGERSO
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Iran Pledges Foreign-Debt Repayment

(Continued from Page 1)

accounts, the savings that provide capital for economic growth will disappear.

It has been suggested that banks stop charging interest and instead charge a service fee. Investors could "make the provider of capital a partner in the profits attained."

Mr. Mowlavi said that while the country owes \$5 billion, its international assets and foreign-exchange reserves exceed \$15 billion. Cancellation of many foreign-arms purchases will improve the nation's foreign-exchange position, he said, as will the resumption of oil sales.

Mr. Mowlavi said that, under the old regime, banks had contributed

to Iran's high inflation rate, last reported by the government as 15 percent but believed to be 20 percent to 25 percent. "Many commercial banks and private companies engaged in land speculation and housing rackets, and either transferred money abroad or used credit that should have been used for local purposes instead of for increasing consumption of luxury goods," he said.

He said that government policy will be directed toward increasing agricultural and industrial production, thus cutting unemployment. About 3 million Iranians are unemployed, he said.

—DIAL TORGERSO
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Citing Racism, Iran Cuts Ties to S. African Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

conspiration of women and also said that compulsory service for men could be shortened from two years to one, another sign that the new government intends to reduce Iran's role as a military power in the Gulf region, a role which was developed under the shah.

Exports to Resume

Mr. Entezam said that the first export shipment of Iranian crude oil in four months will be loaded tomorrow onto a Japanese supertanker. Exports were halted when oil workers went on strike in support of Ayatollah Khomeini's Islamic revolution.

Before the revolution, Iran produced 6 million barrels of oil a day and exported 5.4 million. Mr. Entezam said that the oil workers intend to pump 6 million barrels on one day soon to show the world that they do not need foreign technicians to operate at full capacity. Thousands of Western oil technicians have fled the country.

The provisional government has made it clear that it will not continue exports at earlier levels and industry sources expected exports to be about 2.4 million barrels a day of a production of 3 million.

It also was announced that the Cabinet of the provisional government, led by Premier Mehdi Bazargan, will attend a memorial rally tomorrow commemorating the late Premier Mohammed Mossadegh.

The rally is being held in Ahmabad, 60 miles west of Tehran, where Mr. Mossadegh died 12 years ago. Mr. Bazargan was a member of his government, which attempted to overthrow the shah in 1953 and was crushed in a counter-coup that was believed to have been supported by the CIA.

Marxists Want Role

The rally is expected to attract members of all political factions, including the Marxist Fedayeen guerrillas, who have been agitating for a larger role in the provisional government.

The Islamic guerrillas who support Ayatollah Khomeini warned today that they will retaliate and "take no responsibility for the consequences" if their offices continue to be attacked.

The group said that three of their provincial offices had been attacked yesterday by "rightist groups" and that they had learned of a plot to attack their headquarters in Tehran tomorrow.

Mr. Entezam also disclosed that he had met recently with U.S. Ambassador William Sullivan to discuss security arrangements at the U.S. Embassy, which was attacked on Feb. 14 by guerrillas.

National guardsmen will continue to protect the embassy, he said, and arrangements have been made to allow U.S. military attaches into their offices on the outskirts of Tehran "under supervision."

Property of Iran

A total of 200 Phoenix missiles had been sold to Iran and are the legal property of the Iranian government, defense officials said.

Officials said that the Pentagon "had no evidence — direct or indirect — of the transfer or compromise of F-14 aircraft or the Phoenix missiles to persons or countries outside Iran. But officials implied that intelligence information about the weapons, based on technical and human means, was limited and somewhat unclear.

About 60 of the planes are at a base outside the city of Isfahan and the rest are at an airfield near the city of Shiraz. Although the planes are apparently under extremely tight security, the official said that Iran Air Force technicians guarding the planes have been especially worried that Americans would move onto the bases and attempt to remove the aircraft.

"The distrust verges on paranoia," the official said. The missiles have been kept in special steel-reinforced storage bunkers at the two bases, behind double protective fences patrolled by guards, and the official said they are believed to be secure.

Security Questions

Nonetheless, since the air force guards are wary of even hostile to Americans, the question arises about the nature of the security.

Defense sources spoke less confidently about the manuals and technical publications given to the Iranian Air Force to illustrate the operation and uses of the F-14 and its weapons systems. These documents are classified as secret and classified.

Officials said that, at one base, Doob-Tappeh, the scene of major fighting early last month, it was not clear if all materials had been protected against theft or reproduction.

With Iran's ranking air force officers forced into retirement, or sent to prison, by the government of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, operation of the air bases has become the responsibility of middle-ranking officers, mostly majors and captains, many of whom were trained under U.S. supervision.

Defense officials said these officers have received the important cooperation of a group of noncommissioned technicians, known as the Homofor, who were trained in U.S. schools and pride themselves in maintaining the aircraft. These technicians have had an important influence in the security provided for the F-14s, defense officials said.

Analysts here wonder why Vietnamese here wonder why Vietnamese did not halt its invasion at the Mekong River, letting Pol Pot hold Phnom Penh and the west, but

and Najd" when King Abdel Aziz unified Arabia in the 1920s.

Prince Faisal put some distance between his view and those of Carter administration officials on developments in Iran and the Gulf region as well as on the Middle East peace talks. Prince Faisal consistently has staked out a line more independent of U.S. policy than has Prince Fahd. Many observers believe this apparent difference of approach represents an ideological split among the princes who rule the country.

Referring to the recent visit of the U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, Prince Faisal said: "The Saudis still recognize the Taliban regime as the legal government of China."

Prince Faisal said that his country "has no objection to trade relations with any country in the world even in the absence of diplomatic ties."

"This does not mean we do not recognize those countries or do not wish to have diplomatic relations with them," he said.

As for diplomatic relations, he said, "We had relations but they broke them off. We wish to emphasize that the absence of diplomatic ties does not mean we don't recognize the Soviet Union. On the contrary, we have often expressed our gratitude for the positive policy adopted by the Soviet Union toward Arab issues."

His reference to previous ties was not explained, but the Soviet Union had a consulate in Saudi Arabia until 1938. Originally, it was a continuation of the czarist Russian mission in the Red Sea port of Jeddah, but was later moved to Mecca and, according to diplomats who have served in Saudi Arabia, staffed by Soviet diplomats who were ostensibly Moslems looking after the interests of other Soviet Moslems who made the annual pilgrimage.

The Soviet Union had been among the first countries to recognize the "Kingdom of the Hejaz



SATELLITE OF JUPITER — This photo of Io, one of the satellites of Jupiter, was taken by the U.S. spacecraft Voyager 1 as it approached the planet on Friday. The craft was about 5 million miles away when it photographed Io and the

photo shows details of the satellite that have never been seen before. The planet itself is in the background. The Voyager spacecraft is to fly within 172,750 miles of Jupiter on Monday. Then it is to change its course and head toward Saturn.

Vietnamese Seen Trapped in Cambodian Quagmire

(Continued from Page 1)

ence isn't due to a lack of photographers."

When Vietnamese entered western Cambodian villages, typically in units of 100 to 300 men with several tanks and armored personnel carriers, according to refugees, they passed out cooking pots to allow people to eat in family groups if they chose, instead of communally as the Khmer Rouge require.

The people were told that they could rebuild their monasteries, practice Buddhism and traditional customs, and marry as they please, and that eventually they would have money again. Religion and money were abolished by the Khmer Rouge, and forced marriage was common.

The changes were welcome, but villagers noticed that only one or two Khmer-speakers accompanied each Vietnamese unit, and those of ten spoke the language badly or with an accent suggesting that they were ethnic Cambodians from Vietnam.

Many feared that Pol Pot's men would keep their promise and return. Rang Phot, 26, told an interviewer in a refugee camp that she was jailed in 1977 for refusing to marry as ordered. She escaped from prison at Siem Reap when her husband fled the Vietnamese. When she made her way back to her village, she learned that the Pol Pot forces had warned they would return and kill anyone who helped the Vietnamese.

Frightened Again

Like hundreds of others who have crossed into Thailand recently, she chose not to take the chance. The surge in Cambodian refugees reaching Thailand after the flow had dropped to as few as 100 a month before the January invasion, indicates that Cambodians who survived the first years of Khmer Rouge rule and saw the terror end are frightened again. Unlike Rang Phot, most had never been jailed.

No one knows how much of Pol Pot's army survived the Vietnamese invasion. It took heavy casualties when it stood and fought near the eastern border last year. It had an estimated 80,000 members at its peak. Informed guesses are that about 30,000 are left to fight the guerrilla war.

Analysts here wonder why Vietnamese did not halt its invasion at the Mekong River, letting Pol Pot hold Phnom Penh and the west, but

keeping him on the defensive while building up a rival Cambodian administration and army in the east, close to Vietnam. Instead, Vietnam has become the defender, seeking to subdue a guerrilla enemy.

Gen. Van Tien Dung, who commanded the offensive that took Saigon in 1975, is believed to have led the invasion of Cambodia. He has written that taking Saigon was the most extreme of several contingencies when the 1975 offensive started. Only when the speed and extent of South Vietnam's military collapse became evident did Saigon become the goal.

In Cambodia, once the Vietnamese Army broke through in the east, Pol Pot's forces seemed to disintegrate. Vietnamese troops raced through the country on main roads and took Phnom Penh in four days.

But Pol Pot's troops were prepared. They did not fall back on cities, which had been emptied for the most part, nor did their discipline fail. As early as last summer, Pol Pot's defense minister had spoken of fighting a guerrilla war. Food, arms and other supplies apparently were stockpiled in hiding places.

No Progress Seen in Mideast Stalemate

(Continued from Page 1)

measures to guarantee Israel's security.

A U.S. official confirmed that the U.S. negotiators were exploring ways to offer such incentives to both Israel and Egypt.

"In the context of a peace treaty and the stability that would bring to the whole region, there is just a whole range of things we could do for both Israel and Egypt that can't be done without a peace treaty," the official said.

Egypt has held fast to its position on the two points in dispute

the priority of the Egypt-Israel treaty, and a timetable for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza — and the U.S. effort has focused on seeking Israeli willingness to compromise.

The pessimism surrounding the talks was based on the continuing signs of stalemate, noted after the first 4½ hours of discussions. A meeting on Friday that included advisers from both countries, was devoted largely to a restatement of the Israeli position on the outstanding issues. The U.S. delegation made a few preliminary suggestions for resolving the differences, but the Israelis reportedly showed no interest.

After this initial rejection, the U.S. delegation concentrated yesterday on developing additional ideas that officials hoped might attract Israeli interest and provide a basis for continued negotiations.

But Mr. Carter's comment this morning that "we did not make any progress" ended that hope.

Sadat Hints at Decision

CAIRO, March 4 (UPI) — President Sadat received a message today from President Carter on the talks in Washington but said that it

Food will become a problem both sides. Vietnam has a shortage estimated at 3 million tons this year. Refugees from southern Vietnam say that inflation is soaring there, but it even at high prices, supplies of rice are short.

In Cambodia, rationing under Pol Pot was very short, and the prospect now is for less. Hunger has been a reality in many parts of Cambodia since 1975. Years of fighting, crippled transportation and the lack of any effective administration mean that the present war could bring famine.

Mr. Sadat said that he will meet again with U.S. Ambassador Hans J. Eysenbach tomorrow and indicate that an important decision will be announced after the meeting.

"We shall be taking our decision tomorrow morning after I meet with the U.S. ambassador. I am in a position to tell you that Mr. Sadat said.

12 Industries Probed by U.S. On Price Rises

WASHINGTON, March 4 (Reuters) — President Carter's chief inflation adviser, Ali Kohn, said today that he is investigating 12 industries in connection with recent price increases and recommending their executives.

Washington for an explanation. Noting the sharp increases in tail and wholesale prices in January, Mr. Kohn, chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, said: "We have identified 12 industries that have looked through some of us as... the ones it seem to be above what we would expect."

"I'm not saying they are in violation [of President Carter's] wage and price guidelines" but their reason in the world why we can't to the major companies in the industries, as we are in fact doing and demand an explanation."

The administration's voluntary guidelines to fight the approximately 11-percent U.S. inflation rate for a 7-percent ceiling on wage increases and a 5.75-percent limit price increases.

Japanese 2d to Climb Top European Peak

CHAMONIX, France, March 4 (Reuters) — A 31-year-old Japanese man today became the second mountaineer to climb the snow face of Europe's three great peaks — the Matterhorn, the Eiger and the Grandes Jorasses — in winter ascents.

Tsuneo Hasegawa reached 4,208-meter summit of the Grandes Jorasses, in the Mont Blanc range, after eight days and seven nights on the mountain. Japanese journalists said.

WEATHER

	C	F		C	F
ALBUQUERQUE	59	Fair	MADRID	14	57
AMSTERDAM	57	Overcast	MIAMI	24	75
ANKARA	75	Cloudy	MILAN	12	54
ATHENS	14	Fair	MONTREAL	4	39
BEIRUT	17	Fair	MOSCOW	2	36
BERLIN	17	Fair	MUNICH	11	52
BOMBAY	63	Cloudy	NEW YORK	2	36
BUEENOS AIRES	54	Fair	OSLO	10	50
BUCHAREST	54	Fair	PARIS	10	50
BUDAPEST	11	Cloudy	PRAGUE	8	46
CASABLANCA	16	Fair	ROME	17	63
COPENHAGEN	4	Fair	SOFIA	12	54
COSTA DEL SOL	20	Fair	STOCKHOLM	5	41
DUBLIN	6	Fair	TAIPEI	22	72
EDINBURGH	6	Fair	TEHRAN	16	61
FLORENCE	18	Fair	TOKYO	14	57
FRANKFURT	12	Cloudy	TUNIS	16	61
GENEVA	12	Cloudy	VIENNA	13	55
HONG KONG	3	Fair	WASHINGTON	8	46
ISTANBUL	18	Cloudy	ZURICH	9	48
LAS PALMAS	18	Fair			
LISBON	14	Fair			
LONDON	5	Fair			
LOS ANGELES	10	Fair			

Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada: GMT, Los Angeles of 200 GMT, all other 1200 GMT.



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ears Laid to 'Shortage Mentality'

Experts Discount Gravity Of Iranian Oil Situation

By John M. Berry and Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP) — Competitive fears among U.S. companies have combined with leral price regulations to make Iranian oil shortage appear worse than it is, according to industry experts.

So far, most companies are trying to keep their oil inventories from falling or to increase them, which as they did during the Arab embargo from the autumn of 73 to the spring of 1974. When the embargo was over, world oil prices had gone up, not down.

Meanwhile, a series of announcements by oil companies that they are beginning to restrict sales of oil products, including gasoline, contributed to a kind of shortage mentality that has helped boost prices of most oil products, a senior administration official said.

Even though the worldwide shortage is estimated at no more than 5 percent of demand, some oil companies are allocating customers 75 to 80 percent of their supplies of last year.

Oil company officials say that the appearance of a greater shortage was an unintended but undesirable side effect of trying to manage their inventories.

A responsible company just run down its inventories to 10 percent, said Ted Eck, chief economist for Standard Oil Co. (Ind.). "That's the reason for the allocations to customers."

Differing Viewpoint

But Exxon Corp. estimates that worldwide oil inventories could be run down without causing any shortages by at least 600 million barrels — of a total of 4.9 billion barrels — a day, but, since other nations have increased production, the net loss in world production is probably about 2 million barrels a day.

Some energy experts say that use of world inventories are much higher, and that the United States has close to 400 million barrels beyond what is needed to keep its consumption lines filled.

For consuming countries and the companies, however, the shortage could be used to cover the price for up to a year.

Some of the U.S. companies have moved quickly to trim deliveries to customers, according to some industry sources, in an effort to keep competitors from stocking up at a expense.

Also, federal regulations limiting

the way in which refiners can pass through costs could mean, the sources said, that drawing down inventories could force some refiners to lower their gasoline prices despite the tight market.

Action taken Friday by the Energy Regulatory Administration allowing refiners to pass through some additional costs, which could add about 2 cents to the cost of a gallon of gasoline, could encourage added use of old stocks.

Energy Department Sued

However, the Center for Auto Safety, a consumer group, went into U.S. District Court here in an attempt to block these so-called "tilt" rules. Judge Aubrey Robinson will decide tomorrow whether or not to issue a restraining order against the Department of Energy to put off implementation of the rules.

The shutdown of Iranian exports is just beginning to be fully reflected in deliveries of foreign crude oil to the United States. Thus, any spot shortages so far have been largely the result of the way in which inventories are being managed.

The shutdown of Iranian exports is just beginning to be fully reflected in deliveries of foreign crude oil to the United States. Thus, any spot shortages so far have been largely the result of the way in which inventories are being managed.

As Mr. Eck put it, "You probably could make a fair case that [the allocations] are not needed right this second. The industry is trying to run down inventories, but to normalize them."

Normal Accumulation

He said that a normal seasonal accumulation of gasoline inventories is under way, while stocks of home-heating oil are going down. The gasoline-stock picture, he said, "doesn't look bad."

Harry Bergold, assistant secretary for international affairs at the Department of Energy, last week told the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee that the companies are "shifting from an import share allocation toward a consumption share allocation."

This has meant that some countries, such as Canada, which imported no oil from Iran, nevertheless are getting less oil. When Exxon recently reduced oil shipments from Venezuela, Mr. Bergold said, "the Canadians were unprepared for the company's action."

Carter Pledges to Press for Canada Gas Pipeline

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, March 4 (WP) — Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau yesterday received strong assurances from President Carter that Washington would press for completion of a proposed \$1.4-billion pipeline to carry Alaskan Canadian gas to U.S. markets by 1985.

After a luncheon meeting in the White House, Mr. Carter and Mr. Trudeau issued a joint communique reiterating a "strong commitment to the completion of the line."

The pipeline is expected to deliver 1 trillion cubic feet of gas from Alaska's North Slope to the lower 48 states and, according to Mr. Schlesinger, could replace a half-million barrels of foreign oil imports daily.

The pipeline project, headed by John McMillan of Northwest Energy Co. and five other U.S. pipeline-distribution companies and their Canadian partners, has been delayed, raising the question whether it can be built with only private financing.

Mr. Trudeau told newsmen yesterday that he appreciated Mr. Carter's "understanding of the Canadian point of view" on the issue they had discussed, including gas, fishing rights, border claims and trade.

Mr. Carter said that his administration and Ottawa had agreed to establish a subcommittee to deal with energy and other bilateral issues.

Reorganization

After a U.S. official told reporters that the administration will press for a reorganization proposal to speed up the Federal Pipeline In-

terior and try to speed up regulation of the pipeline.

Mr. Carter said that his administration and Ottawa had agreed to establish a subcommittee to deal with energy and other bilateral issues.

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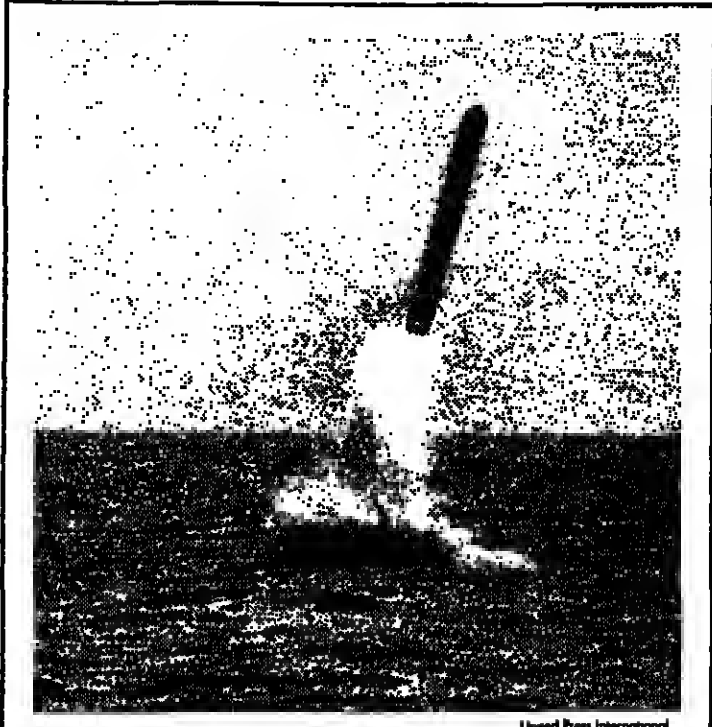
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ON THE RISE — A U.S. Navy Tomahawk Cruise missile emerges off the Southern California coast in a recent test.

Carter Re-Election Group Authorized to Seek Funds

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT) — President Carter has authorized the formation of a campaign committee to raise money for his re-election and to begin building a nationwide Carter organization.

White House staff members and Democratic National Committee employees spent yesterday calling politicians around the country, telling them that a committee would be formed and that DNC Treasurer Evan Doherty would be its coordinator.

Spokesmen for the White House and the DNC declined to comment on the formation of the committee. Efforts had been made to keep it quiet: a DNC aide demanded, "Who leaked this to the press?"

Mr. Carter's decision to go ahead with the committee, while not obviously related to the activities of other potential democratic candidates, came after a highly publicized Eastern trip last week by California Gov. Edmund Brown Jr., who said that he was considering running, and called Mr. Carter "liberal" and "small-minded."

Four Pages of Instructions

Some of those who telephoned from DNC headquarters, following four pages of typewritten instructions, told prominent Democrats that the establishment of a committee was expected to help Mr. Carter with his congressional legislative program, since congressmen would now know that he does not intend to be a lame-duck president.

But some observers thought that the creation of a committee and the filing of its papers with the Federal Election Commission would reduce Mr. Carter's ability to argue that Republican criticism of his foreign policy was partisan, while his own stand was presidential and nonpolitical.

To preserve as much of that stance as possible, an informed adviser said yesterday, Mr. Carter would not yet formally announce his candidacy.

The re-election committee, established earlier than that of President Gerald Ford's in 1975, will enable the regularization of continuing political operations, using White House and DNC personnel and the national committee's budget. It is expected to lessen the risk of embarrassment from complaints that

funds other than those specifically committed to a campaign are being used.

It will also encourage local Carter supporters — such as those in Iowa, with whom presidential assistant Tim Kraft met early last month — who are eager to get busy in early support efforts.

U.S. Air Agency Studying Series of Plane Incidents

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, March 4 (NYT) — Deep anxiety among U.S. aviation officials about the danger of plane collisions has been aggravated by an inexplicable three-week run of accidents and close calls involving airliners.

The incidents included three previously undisclosed near-collisions in the New York area, millions in damage to a Boeing 747 that veered off a Chicago runway and a collision at the Memphis airport. There was one minor injury in the cases, but air-traffic specialists agreed that only luck had prevented serious casualties.

The most serious of the New York incidents occurred Feb. 11. An American Airlines 727 and an Empire Airlines 19-passenger commuter craft missed colliding by an estimated 300 feet horizontally and 50 feet vertically.

The surge in traffic incidents has led to an intense round of system analysis by officials who had hoped that the main shortcomings had been identified in exhaustive inquiries after the midair collision in San Diego last September, which killed 144 persons, the highest air-collision death toll.

It is acknowledged that the sweeping changes in procedures proposed after that collision would have had little or no effect in the recent incidents. "We're in very deep trouble," said a key official of the Federal Aviation Administration, who did not want to be identified.

On the basis of evidence from the aviation agency, the primary cause of the recent troubles apparently has been errors by air controllers. Unfortunately, these errors come in all categories, and some

aviation experts see no pattern and no obvious remedies. On the other hand, a number of specialists think that the frequency of close calls around New York may be significant. Among the possible reasons advanced for this frequency are the absence of altitude data on radar scopes used by controllers handling landings and takeoffs, the heavy concentration of traffic at LaGuardia Airport because of its relative closeness to the downtown area and the vulnerability of less-experienced controllers to the stresses of congestion.

According to the aviation agency, the commuter plane did not turn east right after takeoff but flew generally north, entering the buffer zone between the two airports. The Kennedy controller eventually saw the commuter plane's radar blip approaching the American blip, although he did not know the relative altitudes. He alerted the commuter crew to the presence of the jet. The American Airlines crew, whose traffic instruction may also have taken the jet into the buffer zone, spotted the Empire plane at about the same time. Evasive action by both crews narrowly averted a collision.

An air-traffic supervisor for the agency said that it was the responsibility of the Kennedy controller to follow the commuter craft on radar, raising the question of why the controller did not act sooner. Empire's president, Paul Quackenbush, said in an interview: "Our plane was exactly where it was supposed to be." He said that his crew had not thought that there was a "cause for alarm."

The American Airlines crew, however, filed a near-collision report with the aviation agency.

In the second incident, on Feb. 15, a Flying Tiger Line 747 cargo

jet that had just landed at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport swerved off the runway to avoid hitting a Delta Air Lines 727 that had been cleared to cross the strip.

The obvious issue was why a controller had cleared the Delta plane across the runway while the 747 was landing.

The third incident, on Feb. 20, was less startling. But it worried officials because an apparent controller error brought two 747s, a cargo plane bound for Kennedy and a passenger craft heading for Europe, uncomfortably close. The miss was estimated at 500 to 700 feet horizontally and 300 to 500 feet vertically.

The last two incidents occurred last Saturday. Shortly after midnight, in Memphis, a Falcon business jet operated by Federal Express was rolling along the runway after landing when its right wing smashed into the left wing of a twin-engine Beechcraft taxiing across the strip. Both planes were substantially damaged, and there was a minor injury on the Beechcraft. Again, the issue was how the control system could have given out conflicting instructions.

The other incident occurred shortly after noon at LaGuardia. An American 727 had landed on runway 4, headed 40 degrees to the northeast, when a controller radioed: "Traffic rolling on 31. Looks like he's going through the intersection." The traffic on 31 was a Delta 727 that had been cleared for takeoff. It was told to abort the takeoff when the conflict was discovered. The American Airlines plane was about 1,700 feet from the intersection of the runways when the Delta plane rolled in front of it, and the American crew was able to stop.

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Enough to Make A Bomb

Iran Bought U.S. Uranium Before Shah's Overthrow

By Robert Gillette

WASHINGTON, March 4—Before its collapse last month, the Iranian government of 58th Mohammed Reza Pahlavi bought 58 pounds of highly enriched, weapons-grade uranium in the United States, U.S. officials have acknowledged.

The uranium, worth more than \$1 million, was purchased as fuel for a small, U.S.-made research reactor in Tehran, but it is more than sufficient to make one atomic bomb, authorities said Friday.

State Department officials said that shipment of the uranium to Iran has been held up pending the granting of an export license. Under the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act of 1978, a license for strategically significant quantities of uranium such as this requires President Carter's approval.

As a further barrier to shipment of the uranium, which Iran appears legally to own, a 20-year U.S.-Iran nuclear-cooperation agreement expires April 26. Negotiations for renewal of the agreement are said to have been nearly completed last fall—just as the Shah's authority began to unravel—and are now indefinitely suspended.

Although there appears to be no likelihood that the uranium will be shipped to Iran in the present turmoil, some authorities suggest that, with the restoration of calm, any legal claims to ownership that the new government may assert could pose a difficult political dilemma for the Carter administration.

They note with concern that friendly relations have blossomed between the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and point out that Ayatollah Khomeini's willingness to abide by treaties signed by the Shah is far from certain.

Iran ratified the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, forswearing nuclear weapons and opening all its nuclear facilities to international inspection, in 1970.

A State Department official insisted that there would be no difficulty in stopping the shipment of weapons-grade uranium to any country "if there were any doubts about it."

"We'd just kill it [the transaction]," he said.

But another official, a ranking nuclear authority in the Carter administration, was less confident. "This is going to be pretty academic for a long time, but I can see the arguments," he said. "The ayatollah has settled down, he's agreed to produce oil, and if this doesn't go through, someone isn't going to get any."

"I don't think we should be selling highly enriched uranium to anyone," he added.

Enriched uranium is that in which the easily fissionable form, U-235, has been artificially concentrated to more than its natural level of 0.7 percent. The uranium that Iran bought contains 93 percent U-235, a level used in nuclear weapons as well as in fuel for many small research reactors that the United States began distributing around the world in its Atoms for Peace program in the 1950s.

One such reactor, a small 5-megawatt unit, has operated in Tehran since the late 1960s.

Raided Request

On Feb. 11, 1977, Iran requested an export license for 21.7 kilograms, then last Aug. 8 raised the request to 26.2 kilograms. Fifteen kilograms is generally considered sufficient to make an atomic bomb.

A spokesman for the fuel manufacturer, the General Atomic Co. in San Diego, said fabrication of the uranium into reactor fuel rods is nearly completed. He said the fuel is partially paid for and that, legally, Iran owns it.

The spokesman noted, however, that General Atomic now is selling a nonweapons-grade form of uranium fuel for research reactors that can be substituted with only a small degradation in reactor performance.

A government nuclear official said that use of this newly developed fuel promises to obviate a long-neglected danger that research reactor fuel could be diverted to make illicit nuclear weapons. Uranium fuel for most electric power reactors, by contrast, contains a very low level of U-235 and cannot be used in weapons.

© Los Angeles Times

Construction Deal Questioned

House Panel Probes Sale Of Lance Stock to Saudi

By Wendell Rawls Jr.

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT)—A House subcommittee is looking into whether undue government influence was used to get a potentially lucrative foreign construction contract awarded to a Texas company whose major shareholder is the Saudi who bought Bert Lance's bank stock last year.

The Subcommittee on Government Activities and Investigations was preparing fact-finding letters to the departments of Labor and Treasury and the General Services Administration, asking about their involvement in a cooperative venture with Saudi Arabia to build vocational schools and support facilities in that country.

As part of what eventually could be a \$1-billion-to-\$2-billion project, the Texas concern, CRS Group Inc., a design and engineering company, was awarded a \$640,018 contract to serve as construction manager of the initial phase of the project. Before that phase was completed, however, the concern was granted an additional \$3.4-million contract for the second phase.

According to congressional sources, final budget figures for the project provide for more than \$94 million for construction management, not counting inspection contracts that usually go to the construction manager and which could be worth as much as \$10 million more.

Herbert Paseur, president and chief executive officer for CRS Group Inc., said that "no insider influence whatsoever" had been used to obtain the contract.

"We got it like we get all our contracts," he said, "on merit."

Charles Thomsen, president of CG Inc., the wholly owned subsidiary of the company, said that the construction management on the project, said that the company had more construction management experience with educational facilities than any other company in the world and especially in Saudi Arabia.

The company has been involved in Saudi Arabia since 1964, when it designed the Saudi University of Petroleum and Minerals at Dhahran.

The vocational schools project is

part of a U.S.-Saudi Joint Commission on Economic Cooperation.

The project is called Votakon and involves construction and renovation of about 28 vocational school facilities and housing units. The joint commission is centered in the Treasury Department, but this particular project fell under the auspices of the Labor Department, which subcontracted the construction phase to the General Services Administration.

The General Services Administration, whose official function is to purchase Government supplies and assign contracts for office space, contracted with CRS Group to manage the project.

Congressional Queries

The congressional committee wants to know why the GSA was involved in an international project, a source said. The source said that the committee was also curious as to whether the Saudis, who are reimbursing the United States for every cent spent by the government on this project, are getting their money's worth.

But one of the questions being asked in the GSA is: What conversations were conducted with the White House or the Office of Management and Budget about this project?

Mr. Lance was director of the budget office before he resigned in September, 1977, after allegations involving his banking practices while he headed the National Bank of Georgia and his hometown bank in Calhoun, Ga., before he joined the administration.

CRS signed its first contract with the GSA about a month after Mr. Lance's resignation and there is nothing to suggest that there was any involvement by the former director of the budget.

Although both the states agreed to observe a cease-fire beginning yesterday morning, reports from the Southern Yemen capital of Aden said that fighting continued today.

The fighting between the two Yemeni "bresters" to involve Arab countries in conflicts that do not serve the interests of our nation," Kuwait's crown prince and premier, Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah al-Sabah, told the foreign ministers.

This fighting "worries all the Arabs, because Arab blood is being shed in the wrong place and Arab potentialities are being wasted instead of being used to liberate our lands," Sheikh Saad added.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam said that the Arab League meeting showed the importance attached to the issue. "We, as Arabs, should face the dangers that surround us, work against Zionism, avoid being sidetracked and concentrate on our battle against Israel," he said.

The Arab League meeting was arranged hastily last week after Saudi Arabia placed its armed forces on alert and warned that a continuation of the Yemeni fighting might spread to the Arab world and beyond.

Yemen, supported by Saudi Arabia and the United States, and Southern Yemen, which depends heavily on the Soviet bloc, have accused each other of starting the flareup of border fighting on Feb. 23.

The two states have been trying to unite for more than a decade, but their efforts have been hampered by the fundamental differences between the semi-feudal, tribal Yemen and the Communist Southern Yemen.

The latest fighting began soon after the United States announced that it would supply Yemen with \$100 million worth of planes and military equipment which would be paid for by Saudi Arabia.

The U.S. decision was part of a new policy to bolster pro-Western regimes in the Middle East in the wake of the overthrow of the Shah of Iran, the West's most powerful ally in the strategic region.

During the first three days of fighting, Southern Yemen claimed that its forces had chased a Yemeni force back across the border and captured the three main border towns, just inside Yemen: Qataba, 80 kilometers north of Aden, El Beida, 100 kilometers further north of El Beida.

Southern Yemen also claimed that the fighting sparked a revolution against the Yemen government in San'a.



HIGH SIGN — Motorist directions apparently don't matter much as residents maneuver their way along a flooded street

in Pensacola, Fla. The storm dropped 14 inches of rain on the city Saturday, forcing the evacuation of about 1,200 persons.

'Long Road' From the Ghetto

Blumenthal Revisits Shanghai, His Boyhood Home

By Hobart Rowen

SHANGHAI, March 4 (WP)—Werner Michael Blumenthal yesterday pointed to a movie theater on a street near his old home here and said, "I used to go to the movies a lot, and dream."

It has been 34 years since he left Shanghai's Japanese-controlled ghetto. Two years later he left China for the United States. The other day, the treasury secretary of his adopted country came back for a look at his ghetto home and other landmarks of his Shanghai boyhood.

In the dingy courtyard at No. 59 Chusan Road, he pointed to the second-floor, two-room quarters that he shared with his father and sister from 1943 to 1945. "I feel," he said, "it's been a long road from here."

It was a day of exhilaration, emotion and pride for Mr. Blumenthal, who has just completed negotiations leading to new economic relations with China.

For three hours, accompanied by his wife, Eileen, a few staff members, and three pool reporters, he walked five miles through the areas of Shanghai where he and his family lived after fleeing Nazi Germany in 1939 until they were interned in the predominantly Jewish ghetto in 1943.

The ghetto blends into the surrounding, run-down area—a slum, but not worse than in Hong Kong, Manila or many other places. The housing is poor, but the people look warmly dressed and reasonably well fed. There are no beggars to be seen in Shanghai.

Mr. Blumenthal stopped to exchange small talk with workers and passersby in his Shanghai dialect, which local residents say is acceptable. But when he asked a Chinese interpreter to see if teen-agers emerging from a school could greet him in English, the word came back with some embarrassment: "Sorry, they are studying Russian."

Mr. Blumenthal asserted that, except for the reduction of disease, not much had changed in Shanghai. He noted an elderly Chinese man who went to a street-side spout to buy hot water for a penny a bottle—the same way that the young Blumenthal used to get hot water for his family.

Mr. Blumenthal's pilgrimage led first to his three Shanghai residences before the 1943 move to the ghetto. The first was the old Burlington Hotel, now a hostel, where his family stayed for five days. The Blumenthals did better than some, because they had arrived from Nazi

Germany with about \$250 in cash and with carefully husbanded clothing and a few possessions—including cameras, which could be sold.

Next was a two-room apartment at 50 Rue de Grouchy St. and finally a smaller place at 85 Mareca St. As he walked from one to another,

Mr. Blumenthal said, "It was downhill all the way."

Mr. Blumenthal was born in Germany of a Jewish father and a gentile mother, and was baptized a Christian. His mother lived with the family in Shanghai at first, but was divorced from his father before they moved to the ghetto. "You

needed a sense of survival to make it," Mr. Blumenthal said of ghetto living. "So you lose your awe of some big shot sitting behind a big desk. It was like being in a prisoner-of-war camp."

He recalled that, when he was a child running errands or delivering sausages, there were times that hundreds of bodies a day—victims of cholera and other scourges—had to be removed from the streets. Babies would die, and the families would simply put the bodies out in the streets.

"Given the poverty of the country, and the limited resources they have, they have done a tremendous job," he said. He noted that the stores seemed to be well stocked. Mr. Blumenthal interspersed his comments about the present-day city with flashbacks to boyhood memories of a Shanghai where there was opium smoking and gambling in the streets, and where prostitution was rampant.

The Old School

Mr. Blumenthal stopped by the Shanghai Jewish school, where he learned English. Despite its name, the school was based on the British pattern, although financed by such merchant Jewish families as the Kadoories and Sassoons, who had immigrated to China from Iraq before the turn of the century. There were few Jewish teachers, Mr. Blumenthal said—he remembered a Miss O'Connell, a Miss O'Dwyer, and a Miss Hekking, who was Dutch.

Across an alley from the school is the former Sephardic synagogue, which was closed in 1949 when, Mr. Blumenthal said, the last Jews left Shanghai. Now the Shanghai High Education Board, the building shows no evidence of its previous religious use.

In the early 1940s, Mr. Blumenthal said, there were 18,000 internees—80 percent of them Jewish—cramped into the 4-by-12-block ghetto. He recalled that, near the war's end, U.S. planes accidentally bombed the ghetto while aiming at a nearby Japanese radio tower, killing at least 10 ghetto members and several hundred Chinese. He helped to organize a unit that took the bodies to a morgue.

Mr. Blumenthal had returned to the ghetto once before, in 1973. But one of the reasons going back again now, he said, was for the benefit of perhaps 10,000 former ghetto residents, most of them in the United States, who never had their old circumstances recorded.

Suddenly, Mr. Blumenthal seemed spent. "I think I've seen enough," he said. "I think I've seen all there is to see."

3 Senators Find SALT Accord Difficult to Back

WASHINGTON, March 4 (UPI)—Sen. Mark Hatfield, George McGovern and William Proxmire said that it will be "very difficult if not impossible" for them to support the proposed Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.

They said in a letter to President Carter on Friday that they fear the pact will not curb the arms race as advertised, but will instead direct it into new areas with new weapons. The White House has said that the agreement on a SALT-2 pact is near.

Sen. Hatfield is a Republican from Oregon, Sen. McGovern a Democrat from South Dakota and Sen. Proxmire a Democrat from Wisconsin. All are considered liberals and their votes could be critical since the treaty must be ratified by a two-thirds majority of the Senate.

"After considerable thought, we have concluded that the proposed SALT-2 treaty is very difficult, if not impossible, for us to support," the letter said.

They added, "Agreements which have sought the redirection of arms races rather than curtailing them are at best transitory and at worst a dangerous illusion of security."

Ugandan Town Under Fire

Tanzania Forces Reported 50 Miles From Kampala

NAIROBI, March 4 (AP)—Tanzanian gunners were aiming heavy artillery fire at a town about 50 miles south of Kampala, sources in the Ugandan capital reported today.

Reached by telephone from Nairobi, the sources said that Ugandan troops Friday crushed a small band of anti-Amin guerrillas who had tried to capture the border town of Tororo.

Most observers here believe that the Tanzanians had no intention of pushing to Kampala. The primary goals are apparently to punish Marshal Amin for his invasion in October and to maintain enough pressure to force an end to his eight-year rule. The abortive attack on Tororo, however, indicated that Marshal Amin still commanded some loyalty in his army. A bad reinforcement to call on.

The Tanzanians officially claimed that the crossing in Uganda was necessary to stop their northern border against Ugandan incursions. But, although Marshal Amin has repudiated claims to the chunk of northern Tanzania known as the Kagera, he has asked for peace, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere refused talk of a cease-fire.

Mr. Nyerere has declared that he will call off his troops only if Marshal Amin publicly drops territorial claims to Tanzania and pays reparations for damage done during his invasion of the Kagera. Tanzania also has demanded a public condemnation by the Organization of African Unity of Marshal Amin as the aggressor in the conflict.

While denying that he was trying to overthrow Marshal Amin, Nyerere has made no effort to conceal his aversion to the Ugandan leader. Tanzania has given political asylum to Milton Obote, Ugandan president toppled by Marshal Amin.

Another Radio Uganda broadcast claimed today that U.S. leaders had condemned Mr. Nyerere for his rejection of mediation efforts in the conflict. The radio also said that the U.S. blacks blamed the "zionist-imperialist" mass media for one-sided reports of the war. The radio said that a message was conveyed through Uganda's United Nations mission, but none of the U.S. blacks named.

Reports from Exiles

The shelling of Lukaya was the furthest reported advance by the Tanzanians. Reports from Ugandan exiles and refugees indicated that the invaders had occupied at least two large towns within 50 miles of the Tanzanian border. Mbarara and Masaka. Telephone communications with the two towns were cut, and Tanzania gave no details of its drive into Uganda.

Marshal Amin has claimed that there were 20,000 Tanzanian troops on his soil, and Ugandan exiles here have not disputed the figure. The expatriates also said that Ugandan exiles and mutinous troops had joined the Tanzanians in their offensive.

Diplomatic sources in Kampala said that it was business as usual in the capital. Officials in Fort Portal, the administrative center in western Uganda, also reported quiet, although they said that military vehicles frequently sped through the town.

'I Try Not to Think'

Farmer Stays in Rhodesia Despite White Pessimism

By John F. Burns

KAROI, Rhodesia (NYT)—Peter Walsh, 55, a tobacco farmer doing police reserve duty, shook his head as the armored truck bounced along a dirt road in one of Rhodesia's remotest regions. "I'm afraid I'm like the ostrich—head in the sand," he said. "I've got to the point where I try not to think."

Like many white Rhodesians, he has arrived at a point where hope for the future has been supplanted by a feeling that things can only get worse. Almost every day brings evidence of spreading disruption by black nationalist guerrillas in a country that whites once proclaimed as the most harmonious in the world.

For Mr. Walsh the gloom was deepened by the missile attack on an Air Rhodesia plane that crashed on Feb. 12 with the loss of all 59 people aboard. As leader of police reserve units in Karioi, a small farming town near the crash site, he was among the first to reach the gully in the Chibura Park Reserve where the plane hit and exploded.

Armored Beetle

For three days he donned camouflage fatigues and shuffled in and out, helping to remove the remains and conveying reporters. Each journey from Karioi took nearly four hours along roads that are frequently cut by guerrillas of Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army.

For 20 miles yet another convoy of armored trucks followed a Rhodesian-made Pokie, an ungainly vehicle that looks something like a beetle. Slung on fat racing tires that distribute weight below the minimum required to detonate Soviet-made pressure mines, the vehicle hunts the mines electronically, its driver protected from blast in a V-shaped armored cabin.

The final five miles were along a path through the woodland that Mr. Walsh and his "stick" of black police reservists had cut the previous day. To protect reporters, Mr. Walsh and his men jumped off the trucks and fanned out, automatic rifles at the ready.

On the return journey, Mr. Walsh stood in the back of the truck and gave his views on the worsening situation and its implications for the quarter of a million whites who remain.

Prime Minister Ian Smith has been forecasting that guerrilla attacks would decrease with a black-led government takes power after the one-man, one-vote elections that Mr. Smith has scheduled for next month. Mr. Walsh does not believe it. "I'm afraid I think it's too late for that now," he said. "I really can't see anything ahead but more trouble."

Mr. Walsh was among a fair number of whites who opposed Mr. Smith's breakaway from Britain in 1965, feeling that whites should have sought a political accommodation with blacks, who now number 6.7 million. But last month he supported Mr. Smith—"for the

though they said that military vehicles frequently sped through the town.

The Kampala sources said that truck and rail traffic from Kanyo Uganda's main supply line, reaching Kampala normally, at Ugandan troops Friday crushed a small band of anti-Amin guerrillas who had tried to capture the border town of Tororo.

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"I really don't see what alternative there is to the Smith agreement," he said. "If Britain or America could bring the Patriotic Front to the negotiating table to work out a sensible agreement, I'm sure they can't. In the circumstances, to continue opposing Smith amounts to a policy of pushing us under. And I'm afraid to say that the way things are going, the mass succeed."

At his farm outside Karioi, Mr. Walsh has 3,000 acres for tobacco, maize and cattle. It is a medium size Rhodesian farm. Counting dependents, he supports 50 blacks, paying salaries of about \$4 a month and providing food, housing, medical care and primary schooling. In a tribal area set aside for blacks close by, a similar stretch of land supports fewer than 20 families, mostly at bare subsistence level. Mr. Walsh, who came to Rhodesia from South Africa almost 30 years ago, decried the stereotype of the white Rhodesian as an exploiter of black labor. "I have a conscience, but it's not a guilty one," he said. "What I pay my workers may seem pitiful to an American, but it's all that I can afford if I am to remain viable and provide my family with a decent living."

With guerrillas increasingly active in the tribal regions around Karioi, Mr. Walsh must be on the alert for attacks on his homestead. For the time being he has dismissed ideas of emigrating with his wife and three teen-age children. "I don't know of anywhere where they can play 50-year-old tobacco farmers," he might give it a thought," he said. "But if I went to South Africa or Britain, what could I hope for? A job as a night watchman? I think I'm better to hang on here."

2 U.S. Navy Crewmen Hurt in Ship Collision

NORFOLK, Va., March 4 (UPI)—A Navy transport ship and a Greek freighter collided this morning in Chesapeake Bay, seriously injuring two Navy crewmen and damaging the ships.

A Coast Guard spokesman said that the Greek freighter Starline apparently rammed the Francis Marion. The injured men, both Navy officers, were taken to a hospital.

السلامة العامة

Sales Expected to Rise in 1980s

Giscard Fails to Get New Mexico Oil Pact

By Alan Riding
MEXICO CITY, March 4 (NYT) — French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing left here yesterday after a four-day visit aimed primarily at securing French access to Mexico's increasing oil resources.

A prior agreement for Mexico to export 100,000 barrels of oil a day to France by next year was ratified, but Mr. Giscard d'Estaing failed to conclude a larger purchase.

[Mr. Giscard d'Estaing arrived in Paris today with his wife aboard the presidential DC-8.]

At a news conference, the French leader said that President Jose Lopez Portillo had explained that Mexico's exports were limited by its decision to hold oil production to 2.25 million barrels a day between 1980 and 1982.

But, for France, more important than the quantity is the security of a regular supply. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

In the long run, however, Mexico seems as interested in diversifying its oil clientele as France is in not becoming dependent on a single supplier or region.

With Mexico selling most of its oil to the United States, and France acquiring its crude oil largely from the Middle East, officials of both countries expect Mexican oil sales to France to rise during the 1980s.

French officials sought to avoid

giving the impression that the president's visit had been prompted entirely by Mexico's recent oil discoveries and by the upheaval in Iran, a major supplier of energy to France. Considerable emphasis was given to the broader economic relationship between the two nations.

Direct French investment in Mexico is valued at \$28 million, while U.S. investment exceeds \$3 billion. Last year, French exports to Mexico were valued at \$320 million and imports from Mexico at \$100 million.

Accompanied by five ministers, including those of the economy and industry, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing expressed particular interest in such industries as oil, electricity, steel, transportation and tourism. He offered to provide Mexico with enriched uranium for its new nuclear power plant. Mexico has an agreement with the United States for nuclear fuel.

In a political gesture to Mexico, France last week signed the protocol of the 1967 treaty for the denuclearization of Latin America, which was sponsored by Mexico and bans nuclear weapons on the continent.

Taking place two weeks after President Carter's trip here, the French leader's visit was seen as further evidence of Mexico's emerging international role as a result of its new oil wealth. Mr. Lopez Portillo, who has visited the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Japan, agreed to visit France during a planned trip to Europe this winter that will include talks in London and Bonn.

Harry P. Cain, Ex-Senator From Washington, Dies

MIAMI, March 4 (AP) — Former Sen. Harry P. Cain, 73, the only Republican elected from the state of Washington since the 1920s, died yesterday.

Sen. Cain, who as mayor of Tacoma took a leave of absence to serve as an Army colonel in Europe during World War II, unseated Sen. Hugh Mitchell in 1946. The former banker had been nominated to the Senate while he was serving in France.

During his single term in office, Sen. Cain became a strong supporter of Sen. Joseph McCarthy, a staunch anti-Communist. He was defeated by Sen. Henry Jackson, a Democrat, in 1952. After his defeat, he was named to the Subversive Activities Control Board, where he served until 1956.

He moved to Miami that year but he did not give up politics. In 1962, he was named to the Dade County Commission. He sponsored a resolution declaring the county bilingual and also led a bitter campaign that resulted in a law against smoking in elevators and public buildings. "If I had my way, the only place where consenting adults could smoke would be in the shower," said Sen. Cain, a reformed two-pack-a-day smoker.

U.S. Approves Sale Of 3 747s to Libya

WASHINGTON, March 4 (AP) — The State Department has approved the sale of three Boeing 747 jumbo jets and two Boeing 727 jets to Libya, one of the Arab world's most militant supporters of Palestinian guerrilla activities, Congress has been told.

The disclosure, made last week by Morris Draper, a deputy assistant secretary of state, during a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, drew protests from Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., who said that the 747s could be used for transporting troops, equipment and tanks.

giving the impression that the president's visit had been prompted entirely by Mexico's recent oil discoveries and by the upheaval in Iran, a major supplier of energy to France. Considerable emphasis was given to the broader economic relationship between the two nations.

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Venezuela Plans To Increase Oil Cost Next Month

CARACAS, March 4 (UPI) — The price of Venezuelan crude oil will be raised by 52 cents a barrel on April 1 in accordance with the pricing formula adopted recently by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

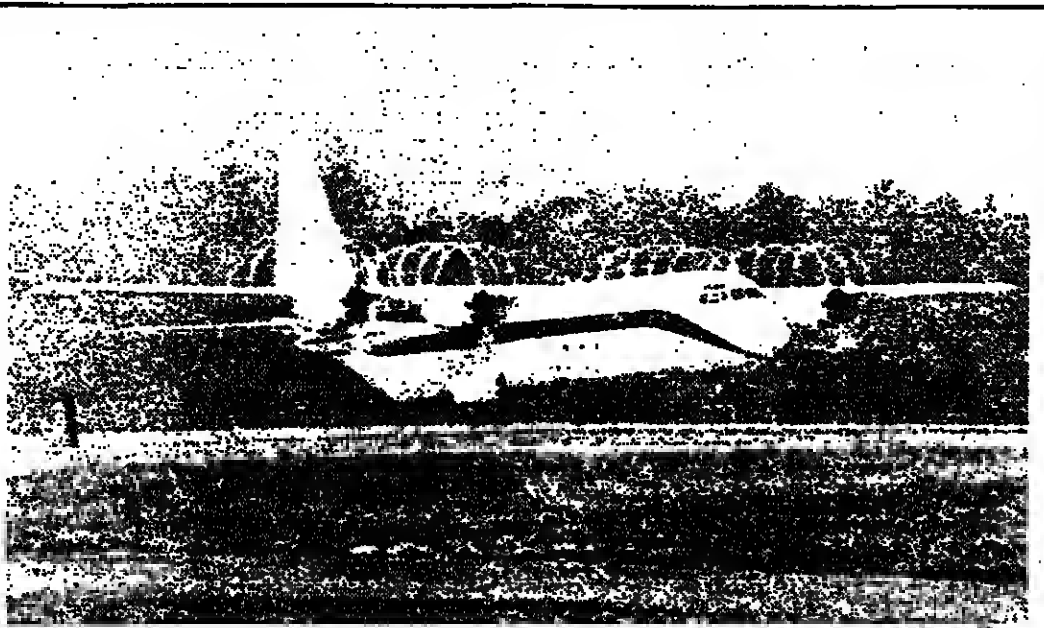
An additional \$1.20 a barrel premium, imposed as a result of the Iranian oil shutdown, will take effect the same day. Energy and Mines Minister Valentine Hernandez said yesterday.

Under the pricing formula adopted by OPEC's in December, the barrel's base price for this year will be increased by 14.5 percent. OPEC's current standard price is \$13.40 a barrel.

Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez decided on Friday to continue current crude oil prices through the end of this month to comply with pricing provisions in supply contracts Venezuela has signed with its oil clients.

Minor Quake in Pakistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 4 (UPI) — A 10-second earthquake sent Islamabad residents running into the streets today. There were no reports of injuries or property damage.



SPRINGS IN THE AIR — A Lockheed Hercules, taking off on a test flight at Marietta, Ga., appears to be suspended on coils. The patterns are from condensations caused by a sudden temperature drop as the air expands over the tips of the propellers. The plane was undergoing tests before being delivered to Zaire, one of 40 countries that uses the Hercules.

Alleged Desertion in Vietnam Probed

Marine Captured in 1965 to Return

WASHINGTON, March 4 (NYT) — Marine Corps officials at the Pentagon say they will soon go to Vietnam to bring home Pfc. Robert Garwood, who was captured by the Viet Cong in 1965 and who reappeared last month when he flipped a message to an anonymous traveler in Hanoi asking that the State Department be informed that he wished to return to the United States.

Pfc. Garwood, 32, has been listed as a prisoner of war for 13 1/2 years, but the Marines say that they are continuing to investigate statements by other POWs that he defected to the enemy and served as an armed guard in Viet Cong prison camps.

High Vietnamese officials have informed the State Department that Pfc. Garwood switched allegiance in the war "as a matter of conscience" and remained behind voluntarily when other prisoners were released after the U.S. withdrawal in 1973.

A Marine Corps source said that Lt. Col. William Clark, an organizer of Operation Homecoming at the close of the U.S. military involvement in Vietnam, would personally escort Pfc. Garwood out of Vietnam and would assist in questioning him about his activities since his capture.

Lt. Penny Williamson of Marine Corps headquarters, asked about the allegations that Pfc. Garwood became friendly with his North Vietnamese captors, replied that he

was officially classed as a POW and that "no conclusions are warranted with regard to allegations that Pfc. Garwood deserted his unit."

Salary Kept Up

Although the Marine Corps denied further promotion to Pfc. Garwood in 1968, it has continued to place monthly pay in his military bank account. That account totals about \$150,000.

Frank Seiverts of the State Department agreed that the government was not attempting to analyze Pfc. Garwood's degree of confinement or the contents of his smuggled message before he was out of Vietnam. Asked about the allegations that Pfc. Garwood had deserted, Mr. Seiverts replied: "The record shows he stayed voluntarily."

David Harker, who was in the same jungle prison camp as Pfc. Garwood, said that nothing would be accomplished by bringing him to trial for his actions in the war.

"We can't judge what goes on in a man's mind in circumstances like those we had to live under," said Mr. Harker, a probation officer. "We don't know what it takes to break a man's will."

Mr. Harker said that Pfc. Gar-

wood served as an armed guard at the unnamed jungle camp in Vietnam's Khe Sanh Valley and informed on other prisoners. He said that the Viet Cong frequently would say, "Look at Bobby, Look at Garwood. Try to be more like him."

'Let the Wounds Heal'

Pfc. Garwood once struck him, Mr. Harker said, after the prisoners killed the camp's pet cat to supplement their meager diet of rice and roots.

"I can't condone what he did," Mr. Harker said, but "the wounds should be allowed to heal."

Jack Garwood, 60, the Marine's father, has telegraphed President Carter, service heads and other officials, demanding that his son be provided with civilian legal counsel before any government debriefing.

The Garwoods have been conferring with a New York-based lawyer, Dermot Foley, who has represented several other families in cases involving missing servicemen.

The commandant of the Marine Corps, the first to respond to those telegrams, sent a representative to the family in Adams, Ind., to tell them that their son's health was the service's primary concern.

Edited by Eurocommunists

Moscow Begins Crackdown On Underground Journal

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW (NYT) — The men who run the Soviet Union have never liked Eurocommunism, the movement among Communist parties of such countries as Italy and Spain that rejects the Soviet Union as a model or ideological guide.

Last summer, the doctrine was discussed here in an underground journal called *Searches*. Two of the editors even called themselves Eurocommunists.

Now Soviet authorities have seized their files, searched their apartments and apparently begun a criminal investigation on charges of "dissemination of slanderous inventions injurious to Soviet society and the state order."

One of the journal's Eurocommunists is Raissa Borisovna Lert, 73, a journalist and longtime Communist Party member. The other is Pyotr Yegides, a philosopher who teaches the aesthetics of design in Moscow.

"I now consider myself a dissident, 'one who thinks differently' in our language," Mrs. Lert said.

'Not Even Spark'

"We don't have socialism here," Mrs. Yegides added. "not even a spark of it."

Besides the work of these two Eurocommunists, *Searches* in its five issues before the authorities cracked down published articles by adherents of the Russian Orthodox Church and by an economist who supports the idea of private property. There was even an article by a monarchist.

But the first double issue of the magazine, produced in 13 typewritten carbon copies last June, also included excerpts from a book by the leader of the Spanish Communist Party, Santiago Carrillo.

His memoir, "Eurocommunism and the State," which accuses the Soviet Union of leaving intact the repressive apparatus of Stalinism, was published in Moscow.

'Dialogue of People'

"The basic idea of the journal was a dialogue of people who have varied and sometimes contradictory views," Mrs. Lert said. "Searches is an exchange of ideas, searching for a way out of the difficult and complex problems besetting our society."

Mrs. Lert, who has been confined to her home with double pneumonia, said that on Jan. 25 five men came to her apartment

with a search warrant. She said they took most of the day to rummage through her papers, seizing not only all copies of the magazine's fifth issue that were there but all her mail, as well. Then, she said, they made her get out of bed so they could search under the mattress.

Similar searches were carried out at the homes of the six other editors, as well as on the students and friends of the editors who had helped type and distribute the journal.

So far, there have been no arrests. Mrs. Lert, a party member since 1926, has not been expelled, although she thinks this is because she is old and ill.

Mrs. Lert was well known in this country in the 1930s and 1940s, the Stalin years, when by her own account she was a loyalist. She even edited the newspaper *Moskovskaya Pravda* for a while and says she changed her views only after Stalin's death in 1953 and Nikita Khrushchev's subsequent denunciations of his terror.

In retirement, she became more active in less orthodox circles, working with the dissident Marxist historian Roy Medvedev, she says, and finally founding her own journal.

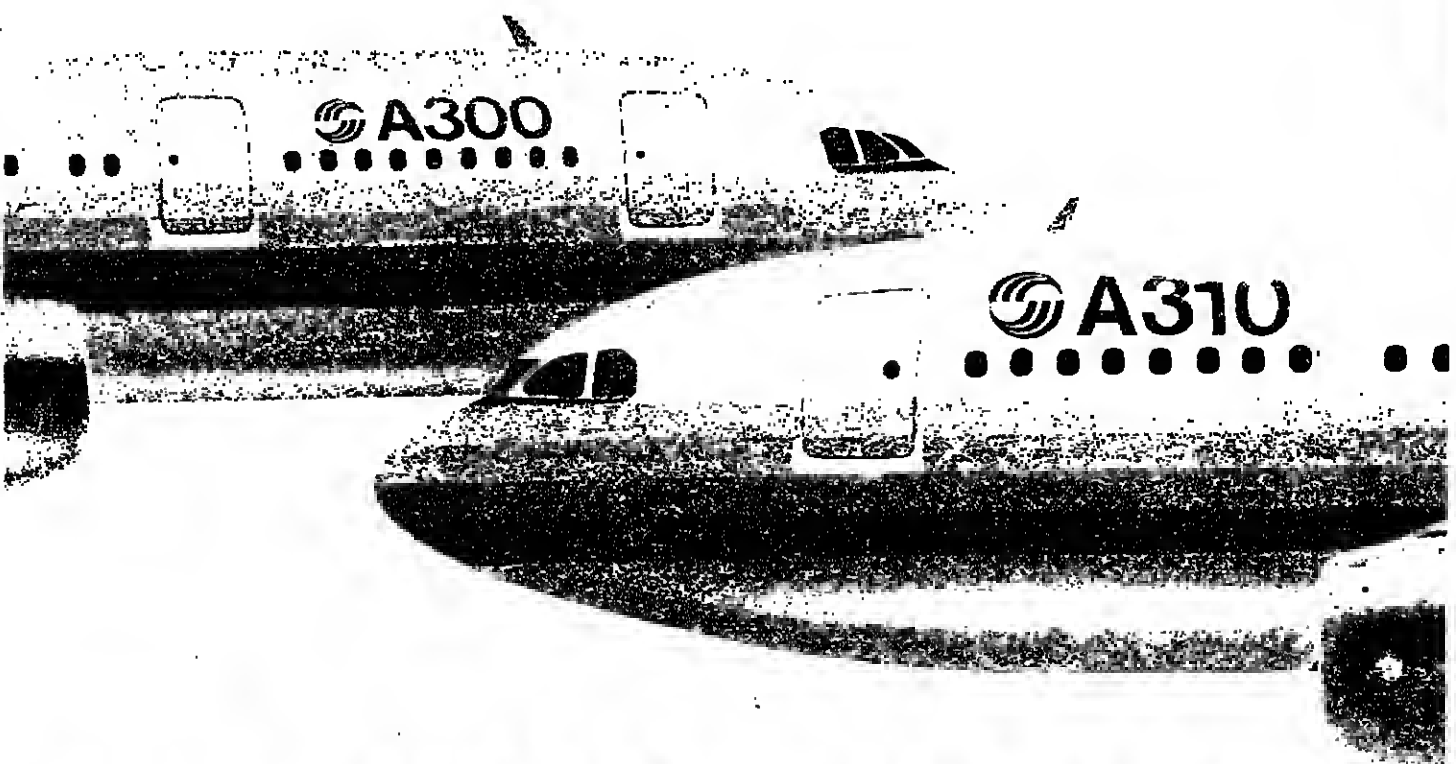
Many dissidents in their youth were active, enthusiastic supporters of the Stalinist cause and say that they realized what had happened only much later. Friends believe Mrs. Lert, who is Jewish, was disillusioned by Stalin's anti-Semitic repressions in the late 1940s.

Unlike Mrs. Lert, Mr. Yegides was arrested in Stalin's purges. After the Warsaw Pact's invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968 he was dismissed from the faculty of the Rostov University for taking part in a protest.

Rome Prison Guard Wounded by Sniper

ROME, March 4 (AP) — A Rome prison guard was shot from a passing car and seriously injured last night, police said. Authorities believed that the attack was made by leftist terrorists, although no group claimed responsibility.

Meanwhile, a blast at the city's transport depot damaged a small building and buses today. No injuries were reported.



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Countdown for Mideast. . .

This is a tense, probably fateful moment in the careers of Menachem Begin, Anwar Sadat and Jimmy Carter. They stand at the edge of a historic alliance that could enhance the security of their nations and reassert their joint power in a dangerously unstable Middle East. But they are held back by mutual suspicions. The time for accommodation, if it has not already passed, is about to run out.

We do not know what they have been saying to each other — Carter and Begin in Washington and Sadat by telephone. That they are not together at such a moment is itself an ill omen, a sign of petulance supplanting reason. It would be appalling to learn that they were devoting these crucial hours to further haggling over a few phrases in the pending peace treaty. Sadat needs to join the Washington talks. Begin needs to stop hiding behind his divided Cabinet. And Carter will need to use power as well as persuasion to prod them both toward a final leap of faith.

The solemn choice now is between a promising collaboration against common dangers or a drift into antagonisms that will only embolden their common enemies. The collaboration may not suffice. No matter what the treaty language, peace between Israel and Egypt is unlikely to endure if it does not prepare the ground for Israel's accommodation with the Palestinians and other peoples of the region. But a breakdown now will not soon be repaired. The Israelis are bound to conclude that if peace is unattainable with Egypt, it cannot be attained with other Arabs. Moderate Arabs are bound to conclude that if the risks run by Sadat were not enough, no other formula of coexistence with Israel is likely to succeed. In the first flush of failure, the arguments will be over who is more to blame. The more valid question,

however, will be who stands to lose the most. Beside the promise of the treaty at hand, and beside the consequences of failure, the issues still in dispute are minor.

Sadat wants to enlarge the fig leaf which alone protects him from the Arab cry that he has deserted the Palestinian cause. He wants a timetable for the promised "autonomy" in the West Bank and Gaza. Confronted now by the valid objection that Jordan and West Bank Palestinians cannot be given a veto over the treaty, he seems willing to settle for progress in Gaza alone and to take responsibility for the cooperation of that region's Palestinians. It is a novel approach, but not unreasonable or beyond compromise.

Begin wants to pin down the draft treaty's implication that Egypt's peace with Israel would take precedence over its "defense" pacts with other Arabs. This, too, is a novel approach to a unique problem — the fact that Egypt's allies would remain formally at war with Israel. The public dispute over the matter requires some compromise now, but the issue cannot be resolved with language. If Sadat or his successor ever needs a pretext to join a war against Israel, it will not be hard to find. The fact of Egypt's signature on the treaty would be better protection against that happening than any assuring words it might contain.

There is, finally, Sadat's desire to delay sending an ambassador to Israel if Israel's negotiations with the Palestinians bog down. This would be a purely symbolic sanction but has probably inflamed the Israelis more than anything else. It is hard to believe that the Egyptians cannot be moved off this point. But then, it is incredible that any of these points should be the cause of a collapse this week.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

. . . And for Southern Africa

A decisive moment is also at hand for another diplomatic effort that has consumed great energy and aroused great hopes: the United Nations plan for Namibia. After two years of negotiations, Secretary-General Waldheim has proposed to begin the agreed process on March 15: a cease-fire in the guerrilla war, the entry of a UN force and the holding of elections leading to independence for the territory. But last-minute objections threaten to sink the whole plan.

Sam Nujoma of the South-West African People's Organization, the guerrilla group, objects to inclusion of NATO countries in the UN force. These units, as proposed by Waldheim, would include 70 British signalmen, 200 West German nurses and ambulance drivers, and 80 Danish administrators — in a force of 5,000. It is equally hard to take Nujoma seriously when he tells the press, once again, that SWAPO is more interested in war than in the plan for peaceful independence. The fact is that the "frontline" African states on which he depends have repeatedly ignored his posturing and pushed him into diplomacy.

South Africa has objections, too, especially to Waldheim's proposal that guerrillas inside the territory be collected — and observed — at one place. It says that would amount to conceding SWAPO the formal military base that it has never had. But South Africa has always said — and most observers agreed — that SWAPO had few if any men inside Namibia. There is no reason to think it will be any more successful in infiltrating large numbers before March 15.

Underneath the South African criticism there seems to be a deeper suspicion of the

whole plan. It is as if, at the last moment, the South Africans thought the five Western countries that drafted the plan were really trying to install a SWAPO regime. There is no such conspiracy. Sam Nujoma is hardly a favorite among those working for a peaceful transition in Namibia. Some of his more preposterous demands — for example, that SWAPO be given three weeks to comply with the cease-fire while South Africa complies at once — have got nowhere. Secretary of State Vance, who evidently won the confidence of Prime Minister Pieter Botha when they met on Namibia last year, remains deeply and personally committed to a fair process.

Something very important is at stake for South Africa in what it decides about Namibia in these next few days. All along, its critics have charged that South Africa was not sincere about the United Nations plan but was simply playing a game. Those who rejected that cynical view would be confounded if South Africa sabotaged the plan at the last minute. And its leaders know that anything less than full cooperation, at this stage, is likely to be fatal. If they want to be taken as responsible men, and as realists, they must accept some risk.

Much is at stake for all of southern Africa, too. The plan for Namibia has been the one hopeful prospect in the whole region. The people of Namibia, black and white, have high hopes for the UN election, and reports from South Africa itself speak of public hopes that Namibia might set a pattern for peaceful change. Disillusionment now could have tragic consequences.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Spanish Election

The Spaniards have voted decisively in favor of stability — in that they have not been tempted to revert to extremes — but only halfheartedly in favor of progress. Friday's election result must confirm with an even stronger mandate Adolfo Suarez's claim to the premiership. He has so far served Spain well and on balance deserves his heartening — albeit minority — vote. All the same, his electoral success is a good deal less than full-throated or full-hearted. Spain's need at the moment is for a government strong enough to tackle Spain's very serious and almost intractable problems, starting with the separatist aspiration of the Basques. . . . From now on Madrid will have to take seriously not only the murderously supported demands of

the Basques but also those of Navarre, Catalonia, Castile and the Canary Islands. Suarez's first concern now must be the realization that many Spaniards want to go federal, and — if necessary — will use violence to get their way.

— From the Guardian (London).

Double Standard

Nobody grieves for Idi Amin. When his country is invaded, the United Nations turns a blind eye, and international moralists like [British Foreign Secretary David] Owen and President Carter fall silent. Perhaps this is as it should be. Even so, it is another case of double standards. When the cause is good enough, who objects to the use of force?

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 5, 1904

GENEVA — Sportsmen are just beginning to realize that skiing opens up a new and unique field of sport to them. Sliding down is fun, but climbing up, though easier than rock climbing, still is uncertain. You might come to a hard ice slope and carefully zigzag up it with a nervous feeling that if even a beetle crosses your path, you are done for. But nothing happens and you reach the top in safety and are just about to admire the magnificent view when, next moment, you are balancing yourself on your shoulder blades and gazing up at a blurred picture of ski and sky.

Fifty Years Ago

March 5, 1929

WASHINGTON — Standing bareheaded in a raw, chilly rain, Herbert Clark Hoover took the oath of office to become the 31st president of the United States today at seven minutes past one o'clock. A drenching downpour of rain marred his induction into office and brought but a dismal response from nearly 500,000 persons who had gathered for the event. In his inaugural address the president said that America would not consider membership in the League of Nations, in accordance with "the determination of the people that we make no entangling engagements."



Europe and the New China

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — Initially alarmed by China's invasion of Vietnam, Western European governments now are assessing its implications more serenely and, in the process, arriving at roughly similar conclusions about how Europe ought to define its policy toward China.

For years, China wooed Europe as a potential ally against the two superpowers, shared "begonny" after the Chinese-U.S. rapprochement. Peking approached Europe as an ally against the strategic and ideological weight of the Soviet Union.

Now Europe is having to adjust in China's new assertiveness after the recent Chinese blandishments of peaceful intentions and lucrative markets.

European governments feel powerless to influence the outcome of a Southeast Asian struggle that is in part a proxy war between China and the Soviet Union. China's struggle with Vietnam has forcefully reminded Europe of its need to convince both Peking and Moscow that Europe wants no part of the Sino-Soviet feud. With no pretense to global power, Europe feels this need for neutrality even more strongly than the United States.

Risk of A-War

The first reactions of European public opinion centered on the risk of nuclear war. This threat has gradually receded from European thinking over the last two weeks, largely as a result of the Soviet Union's restrained tone and behavior.

Fear of superpower entanglement, however, has not disappeared. A poll published in Paris yesterday said that 55 percent of French people believe there is "a risk that the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict will drag the world into a third world war." Forty percent ranked the Southeast Asian cockpit as more liable to trigger superpower confrontation than other flashpoints like competition for oil or even the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Nobody is making confident predictions about future policies as long as the military outcome remains unclear. Asian analysts here and in other European capitals are worried that China is discovering it can only achieve its original political objective at the price of sharp military escalation. They are hoping that Peking will take the late Chou En-lai's advice to U.S. policymakers in a similar dilemma in the Vietnam quagmire: "Declare victory and get out."

In this scenario, China not only ends the immediate risk of Soviet intervention but also probably can contain the political and diplomatic damage it has suffered because of the Vietnam campaign. European diplomats say.

China, in deciding to "teach Vietnam a lesson" for defying Peking, allowed itself to revive the specter of Chinese power that traditionally haunts other Asia nations. European diplomats point out. China also forfeited some credit among non-aligned nations — an additional

embarrassment to its new Western friends.

The political damage has yet to be measured. "We can sympathize with China's frustration at being unable to assert its growing power in its own backyard and its loss of face to the Soviet Union over the Vietnamese operation in Cambodia," a European China-watcher said. "But China is losing the precious political edge of never having a Chinese soldier stationed outside China's frontiers."

Perhaps recollecting their own past experiences with Chinese negotiators, European governments tend to be charitable in judging recent U.S. policy toward China. "We know that President Carter tried to get a Chinese pledge not to attack Vietnam," a diplomat said. "China has disappointed all of us," a West German source added.

Counting on a Chinese pullback soon, European governments, which are considering aid reductions to Vietnam because of Cambodia, have refrained from any action against China. Britain, for instance, still intends to sell Harrier jump-jets to China.

But all nine Common Market foreign ministers have called in the Chinese ambassadors for what one participant called "stern admonitions" to China to halt its incursion promptly.

Principles

European statesmen are genuinely concerned to uphold the oft-ignored notion that disputes ought to be settled peacefully and territorial integrity respected and to insure that the United Nations is not ignored as an irrelevant sideshow. These principles are seen here as bolstering stability in Africa and other continents where European countries seek their energy and natural resources.

European concern, however, is primarily focused on the risk of Chinese behavior causing the Soviet Union to harden its opposition to the European opening to China, threatening both the lucrative new China trade and ultimately European security. The risks involved in the Chinese connection are felt strongly in Western Europe, which is not fully self-reliant for its defense.

France took the lead in warning against any use of the "China card" that would embolden the Chinese in Asia or appear to threaten the Soviet Union. "Despite the new political sophistication in Peking, the Chinese will still take every concession that they can get from you, and then become aloof when you seek concessions in return," according to a diplomat who served in Peking until last year.

This European worry was spelled out clearly by British Prime Minister James Callaghan: "My concern is that the Soviets may feel that they are going to be surrounded — with the Chinese on one side and NATO on the other side," he told a TV interviewer recently.

"Mr. Brezhnev is not going to be there for more than a year or two," he said, adding that, if a new generation of Soviet leaders become

"deeply alarmed" about what is happening on their flanks, they could "fall into the hands of the Soviet military group" and "then the situation in the world could turn much worse."

West German and French commentators have echoed this viewpoint, that China's actions could give the Soviet Union a feeling of European complicity in a threatened "Chinese encirclement."

To reassure the Soviet Union about its own security, European leaders have been stressing the need to consolidate détente. French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing recently said that this would be his main objective later this month when he visits Moscow.

European governments, meanwhile, want to avoid being forced into fresh concessions to Moscow because of China's actions. The Soviet suggestion of a nonaggression treaty among Helsinki Pact signatory countries is likely to find little Western response.

At the same time, European governments are intent on convincing China, too, that there is no "Europe card" for Peking to play against the Soviet Union.

In the European view, a war between two Communist states is undesirable because of the risk of wider instability engulfing non-Communist bystanders.

"When this little war is over, we will try to use it as an object lesson to convince both Moscow and Peking that Europe has no place in the rivalry between those two Asian powers," a diplomat said.

Gov. Brown's Adventure

By James Reston

NEW YORK — Every time Gov. Brown of California comes back East, he seems a little more rumpled, a little more talkative and serious, and a lot more confident and ambitious. You can't discuss politics with him privately these days without concluding on his 41st birthday, is not only challenging Jimmy Carter for the presidency, but calling for a political, technological and moral reappraisal of American life.

He is well-informed about all the mystifying contradictions of prices and wages — he rattles off all the figures like a computer — but he insists that most of our problems are not mathematical but philosophical. He doesn't even stop to grapple with Carter's devilish dilemmas and questions at home and abroad because he thinks they are the wrong questions, leading to false dilemmas.

He talks as if he were the head of a sovereign government, which in a way he is. California has an annual gross product of over \$200 billion, which puts it up among the top 10 business nations of the world. He negotiates trade deals with President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico and others on an equal basis, and discusses the problems of Washington as if it were a misguided foreign capital.

Past and Future

The problem, he says, is that the assumptions, the metaphors, and the habits of thinking that have shaped American life today have come out of the '50s and '60s and are inadequate to deal with the critical issues of the 1980s. We are wandering at present between a past that is gone, he insists, and a future we cannot yet see.

As he observes it, we need to change the political questions in America and have a wholly different debate about the future. We are not building for the future but stealing from the future, he says, and must shift from a society based on "consumption" to a society based on "development."

Ask him a simple question about the mood of the country, and he gives you a half-hour lecture. America has been living on deficit public spending and on private borrowing, he says, but life is not a candy store, and the due bills are coming in. His call for a constitutional convention to compel a balanced federal budget is only one means of changing the political dialogue, he insists, but there are others.

If there is a kind of malaise in the country now, he thinks it is because the existing vistas of the future are not yet part of the national political debate.

He talks about the common development of the United States, Canada and Mexico, which he describes as the richest area on earth with the greatest potential for the

The Strange Guest At the State Dept.

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON — Just when Soviet broadcasts were raising anti-American passions among Marxist guerrillas in Tehran to highest pitch, the No. 2 Soviet diplomat here was invited to be an unprecedented guest at a routine, two-hour staff meeting of the State Department's Bureau of Soviet Affairs.

Vladilen Vasev, minister-counselor under Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin, arrived at the staff meeting with an aide on Feb. 2. Before he left, he treated the 20-odd U.S. diplomats and a half a dozen officials from the Commerce Department and the United States Information Agency to a standard, wholly predictable anti-U.S., anti-Carter administration lecture.

With other developments in President Carter's confused handling of his Soviet problem, this strange invitation unintentionally symbolizes a State Department compulsion to prove to the Kremlin that, no matter what anyone else is saying, it is really and truly loved in Carter's Washington.

"But what is transmitted to Moscow," an American long skilled in dealing with the Russians said, "is not love but obsequiousness and even fear and that is bad."

Furious Reaction

The extraordinary invitation to Vasev was specifically approved by Marshall Shulman, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's Soviet-affairs adviser, and at least one other top official. It caused a furious reaction among the few insiders who found out about it in the administration, particularly in the Pentagon and within Zbigniew Brzezinski's National Security Council staff.

Indeed, no officials could be found anywhere who, when informed of Vasev's attendance at the staff meeting, were not astonished and angered. William Shinn, chief of the Soviet desk, said it was simply an experiment in diplomacy with no sequel planned.

The lack of understanding for this experiment goes to the heart of Vance-Shulman diplomatic management of the frayed U.S.-Soviet connection. The invitation to Vasev seems clearly tied to the Vance-Shulman policy — often but not always echoed by Carter — of putting the brightest flash on clearly deteriorating picture. In this case, despite incendiary anti-American broadcasts in Iran, the idea was: Show Vasev how hard Carter is trying to get along, and the Russians will follow suit.

To much of official Washington, that policy invites not reciprocity but Soviet audacity. Worse, it betrays a kind of diplomatic masochism that lies just under the administration's surface attitude of occasional barbed-headed diplomacy.

This ambivalence reinforces the Carter-Vance-Shulman refusal to link strategic arms talks (SALT II) to Soviet expansion throughout Africa and South Asia; it informs the Kremlin that the more successful it is in weakening U.S. influence in the world, the harder the United States will try to make a deal with Moscow. Examples are numerous:

• Despite strong presidential protests over Soviet treatment of Anatoli Shebarashin (jailed as an alleged U.S. spy) along with trials of other Soviet dissidents last year, not a single deal covering technology sales has been canceled. Yet hundreds of noisy hours were consumed in top-level meetings to arrange legal procedures to halt some of these sales, creating a hard-line public image.

• Despite bogus or "disinformation" documents carrying the Soviet imprimatur and now surfacing in such U.S.-allied capitals as Athens, Rome and Bangkok, and designed to defame the United States, the Vance-Shulman team avoids protests to Moscow.

• The White House removed the usual net assessment of U.S.-Soviet military strength from the first draft of the Joint Chiefs of Staff annual "posture" statement in January. It showed bad deterioration in relative military strengths over the year and might therefore have acted as a further prod to higher defense spending, offending Moscow.

• Inadvertently or not, in his Feb. 27 press conference, Carter junked the careful formulation of U.S. displeasure for Vietnam's Soviet-backed "invasion" of Cambodia and China's "frontier penetration" into Vietnam. Those were Carter's words on Feb. 20 at Georgia Tech and Brzezinski's on the March 1 CBS "Morning Show." But in his press conference, Carter equated the two events with the same language, thus muting the anti-Soviet signal.

The record is strewn with examples, some quite ridiculous, such as the intentional failure of the White House biography of Mikhail Baryshnikov (prepared for his Feb. 25 performance there) to mention that he is a Soviet defector. Or, from these signals — from the special guest at the Soviet desk, regular staff meeting to the doctored record of a famed Soviet defector — the view from the Kremlin window must show a Carter desperately eager to buy. That may explain the rising cost of doing business with the Soviet Union.

Sense of History

The guess here is that he may be too dreamy for the battle, but there is a certain logic to his adventure. He has a sense of history, if no sense of humor. But he also has a sense of the future, and that's what young men are for. He is probably right in trying to change the political dialogue, and he may even be right in believing that the American people are in what he calls an "expectant mood," tired of the arguments of the past and looking for new frontiers.

Anyway, he is still the most interesting, if the most unpredictable, personality in American public life today, and win or lose, he will at least bring some new and arresting questions into the presidential campaign of 1980.

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الشرق الأوسط

German Democratic Republic—For worldwide trade and technical progress

A reliable partner of international repute

During the 30 years of its existence, the GDR has developed into an impressive dynamic economic power.

Since its foundation 30 years ago, the GDR has developed into an efficient and reliable trading partner enjoying a high reputation in the world. To an ever increasing extent, it takes part in the international division of labor both within the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) and with Western industrial states and the developing countries.

To convey a closer idea of this trend, reference should be made here to the recent statistical return relating to the fulfillment of the GDR's economic plan in 1978 which, among other things, states that the foreign trade with the USSR and the other CMEA countries forms the stable foundation of the GDR's economic growth. In 1978, exports to these countries stepped up by 10.3 percent. In this connection the official return points out: "Further measures were realized for a long-term securing of the raw material, fuel and electric power basis, for the supply of the population with consumer goods, the development of economic and scientific cooperation as well as for specialization and cooperation in production."

Exports to the developing countries increased by 32 percent. A typical feature of the GDR's trade relations with these countries is the mutually advantageous cooperation on a long-term basis in the economic and scientific-technological fields. Especially large growth rates were achieved in trade with, among others, Algeria, the People's Republic of Angola, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Syria, and the People's Republic of Mozambique.

The export to Western industrial states rose by 6 percent, in particular to such countries as Great Britain, the Netherlands, France, Japan, the USA, Finland, and Austria. But just in this respect it should be mentioned that now as before trade is impeded by the effects of the capitalist crisis and by trade barriers, restrictions and other administrative obstacles raised in this connection by some countries.

At the Leipzig Fairs and numerous other exhibitions and fairs held abroad, the grown dynamic economic power of the GDR stands out in an impressive way. Under the traditional motto "Far trade open to the world and for technical progress" Leipzig offers twice a year the unmistakable sight of an international trading place. All preconditions for an intensive promotion of international trade and for the exchange of information on current development trends in economy, science and technology as defined by the Final Act of Helsinki, are given in the Fair City of the GDR.

The economic cooperation between socialist and capitalist countries having developed, over the past few years, as a result of the process of détente and the internationalization of economic life, is increasingly extended also to the fields of science and technology. When the process of détente is a precondition for the development of extensive economic relations between states of different social systems, this is true, to an ever larger extent, of the scientific-technological cooperation because this requires an especially high degree of stability. That is why the further intensification of the process of détente is an irrevocable precondition for the comprehensive development of this most promising field of cooperation. For it is only détente which sets up the precondition for extensive and stable economic relations established, on the basis of equality, between states belonging to different social systems, while this cooperation is in turn a basis for a constructive policy of peace.

From the abundance of examples worth mentioning with regard to effective economic cooperation, only some few shall be cited here. VEB SCHWERMASCHINENBAU, several factories of the GDR boast good cooperation gained in bilateral cooperation with the Austrian enterprise VOEST-ALPINE-MONTAN in both barter transactions and in third-party markets. It was repeatedly underlined by the Austrian side that these fruitful economic relations should be put on an even larger basis. Special reference should be made in this respect to joint action in third-party markets, as this was the case in the construction of an oil refinery in Mauritania and a cellulose factory in Cameroon. This has set an example for the cooperation of commercial enterprises from states of different social systems. Apart from this international division of labor which is advantageous for the economic development of both the GDR and Austria, it is, of course, also the long-term trade and clearing agreement and the agreement on economic, industrial and technological cooperation being in force for ten years, which take on most favorable effect.

As for as successful business relations with the GDR are concerned, the HOECHST AG, an enterprise from the FRG, can also look back to several years

of experience. At present, it is erecting, together with its subsidiary company, the FRIEDRICH UHDE GmbH, a PVC plant in VEB BUNA SCHKOPAU in the GDR. This large order is based upon a contract which was concluded between the GDR foreign trade enterprise INDUSTRIEANLAGEN-IMPORT, Berlin, and the FRIEDRICH UHDE GmbH, Dortmund, in May 1976. In the year before, a skeleton agreement on a long-term economic and technological cooperation had been signed with the HOECHST AG in the GDR Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Such renowned Japanese business enterprises as MITSUBISHI CORP., MITSUBI CO. LTD., MARUBENI CORP., C. ITOH & CO. LTD., SUMITOMO SHOUJI KAISHA LTD., NISSHON IWA CO. LTD., and NICHIMEN CO. LTD. have already become regular exhibitors at the Fairs in Leipzig. The economic relations between the GDR and Japan have steadily expanded during recent years. The cooperation in the plant construction sector is especially worth mentioning in this regard. Attention should be called, in this connection, to the ammonia plant of Pfleiderer which is the outcome of contracts signed with the TOYO ENGINEERING CORP. The sessions of the Economic Commissions GDR-Japan and Japan-GDR ensure that the relationship between the two states will continue extending. This is the basic idea which is also underlying the agreement on scientific-technological cooperation and a number of commercial contracts concluded between foreign trade enterprises of the GDR and Japanese trusts and trading companies.

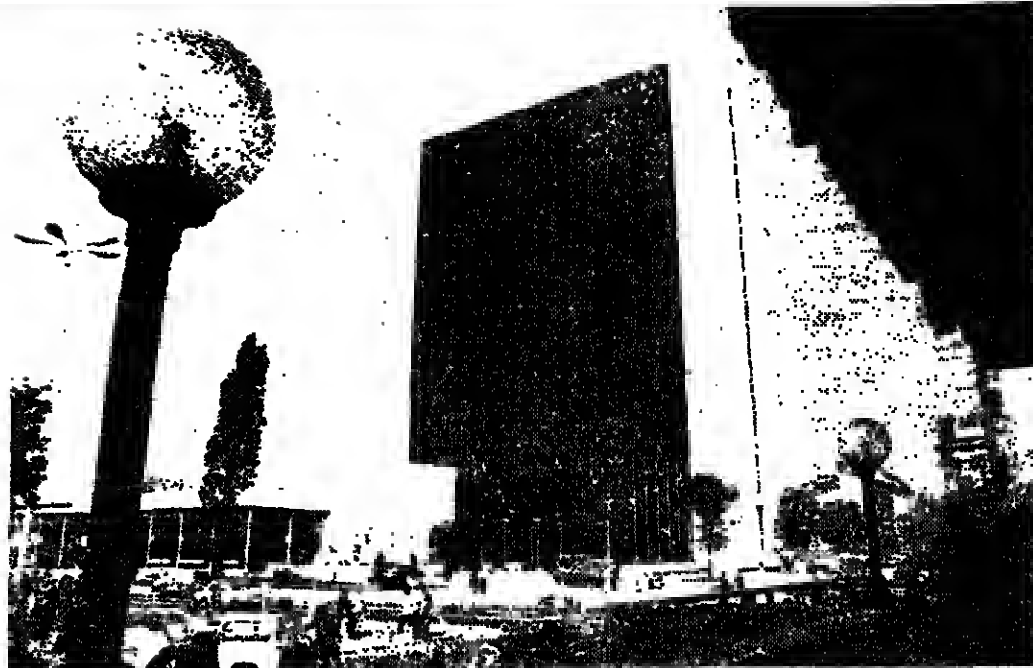
As for as the economic and scientific contacts between the GDR and the USA are concerned which have been established since the two countries entered into diplomatic relations in September 1974, these can be extended for the mutual benefit of both countries. As was

clearly shown during the "Economic Days of the GDR" held in New York, Los Angeles and Chicago last year, they are all opportunities for doing this. The trend to extend the contacts established manifests itself also by the growing participation of American firms in the exhibition sponsored by the U.S. Department of Commerce at the Leipzig Fair. At the 1978 Spring Fair, for example, more than 40 firms were present in Leipzig with their own displays and contact offices.

The mutual lively interest in close and stable trade relations between French commercial and industrial enterprises and the GDR becomes also evident in the successful activities of the inter-governmental commission GDR-France. For instance, the Manager of the chemical group RHONE-POULENC, Mr. Philippe Duseigneur, esteemed the contracts concluded between the two countries, a solid basis for new tasks reaching even further. They present good starting points for expanding cooperation in the fields of chemistry and electronics and in the automotive industry.

The firm MONTEDISON can also refer to a steady development in the exchange of commodities between the GDR and Italy. At present, this enterprise envisages intensifying its relationship with the GDR economy. As early as September 1976, MONTEDISON reached agreements with GDR foreign trade enterprises running until 1980. These long-term agreements had been preceded by a positive development of the exchange of commodities between the Italian enterprise and GDR companies.

The examples cited above substantiate the statement that trade is not a matter of commercial, industrial and technological aspects alone, but is also of great political significance, for trade is a living proof of true détente. Since its foundation 30 years ago, the GDR has consistently contributed to this.



International Trade Center in Berlin

On September 1st, 1978 the International Trade Center (ITZ) was inaugurated in the Capital of the GDR, Berlin. With the establishment of this building, better working conditions have been provided for the representatives of foreign enterprises accredited to the GDR and of export companies of the GDR. Furthermore, by the help of the ITZ the GDR underlines its readiness to make further effective contributions to implementing the agreements included in the Final Act of Helsinki as to the setting-up of favorable material conditions for representatives of foreign enterprises, associations and banks. There is no doubt that the facilities of this house on

"Friedrichstrasse" in Berlin will serve the promotion of long-term and stable trade relations with enterprises which are interested in exchanging goods with the GDR on the basis of mutual advantages. At the same time when this representative establishment of the GDR foreign trade was inaugurated, the INTERNATIONALES HANDELSZENTRUM GmbH, too, took up its activities, the range of which comprises, among other things, the leasing of office rooms to foreign enterprises accredited to the GDR, the leasing of rooms for international meetings, conferences, negotiations, exhibitions, and other commercial events as well as services.

The advantages for foreign enterprises are quite obvious. In addition to the manifold possibilities of getting quickly into contact with the GDR foreign trade enterprises, they include, above all, the simplification of cooperation with sales-promoting institutions such as the Chamber of Foreign Trade, the Interbank GmbH, the Leipzig Fair Agency, banks, and the offices of the Customs Authorities of the GDR. The International Trade Center provides foreign business partners with a basis which is conducive to the commercial activities they handle in the GDR.

Efficient partners for foreign trade

INVEST EXPORT. In close cooperation with major combines and industrial enterprises of the GDR, INVEST EXPORT handles, for its trade partners, a multitude of activities ranging from advice, planning, designing, supply and assembly of industrial installations over the granting of licenses to problem and system solutions. The export program includes plant and machinery for the metallurgical industry, for foundries and cement production as well as for the chemical industry. More than 1,000 plants and complete manufacturing lines supplied by INVEST EXPORT are already in operation in over 50 countries and testify to the high efficiency of the foreign trade enterprise and its industrial partners.

NOW, VEB PRÄZISIONS-MECHANIK FREIBERG, VEB FEINMESSZUGFABRIK SUHL, VEB FEINMESS DRESDEN, and VEB JENAER GLASWERKE SCHOTT & GEN. represent today production and export of the scientific instrument manufacture of the GDR. VEB CARL ZEISS JENA acts also as an exporter of installations and offers scientific-technological services and licenses at worldwide renown. It is the general supplier for observatories, planetariums and scientific laboratories. (The photo shows the one-meter collector telescope.) The customer is ensured that according to his wishes the installations are designed,

and tools from the GDR and for the GDR market. In all leading commercial places of the world, the trademark "WMW" has become a symbol for quality and efficiency of labor-saving devices for all branches of the metalworking industry. More than 70,000 specialists in the WMW factories make great efforts that the latest findings of scientific-technological progress are given effect, without delay, in the field of machine-tool manufacture. According to an international statistical statement published recently, the WMW branch of industry of the GDR ranks fifth, in the world, in machine tool output and second in machine tool exports.



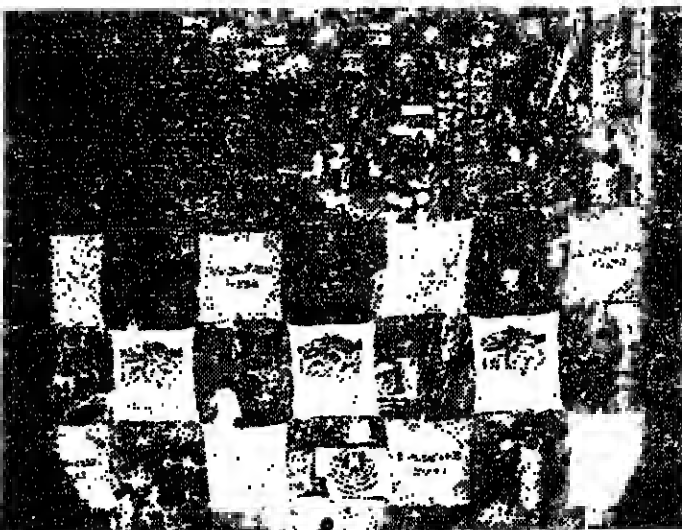
developed, set up and maintained by one and the same contractor. VEB CARL ZEISS JENA is exporting its products to more than 100 countries.

WMW - EXPORT - IMPORT. WMW is a capable trading partner for the import and export of machine tools

ELEKTROTECHNIK EXPORT - IMPORT. This foreign trade enterprise is responsible for the import and export of installations, equipment and devices for the transmission and distribution of power, of measuring, controlling and regulating instruments and automation equipment. Further ranges of activity are telephone exchange, transmission and radio engineering, welding engineering, electro-thermal treatment, and electric machine building. At present, ELEKTROTECHNIK EXPORT - IMPORT is implementing foreign trade contracts with about 75 countries.

VEB CARL ZEISS JENA. With 20 product groups VEB CARL ZEISS JENA and its manufacturing works such as VEB OPTISCHE WERKE RATHEN-

TECHNOCOMMERZ GmbH. During the 21 years of its existence TECHNOCOMMERZ has developed into an up-to-date and efficient foreign trade enterprise which handles the import and export business of some major combines of the GDR's metalworking industry. Its range of delivery comprises complete diesel power stations, diesel engines and diesel-driven generating sets, plant and equipment for air conditioning, ventilation and refrigeration engineering, pumping stations for irrigation and drainage, hydraulic power packs and standard components of the ORSTA type, power station installations and equipment, fittings for all branches of industry, plant and equipment for electroplating, gears and ditches, castings and forgings. Exports have already been transacted with more than 70 countries.



The bustle of the Fair is especially noticeable in the city center of Leipzig. Economists, scientists and specialists from all over the world are welcome guests.



A program of cultural events is also presented during the Leipzig Fair and reference is made to it all over the town.

Detente in the interest of peaceful trade

In a few days the traditional Spring Fair will be inaugurated in Leipzig, the GDR's fair metropolis. For one week, from March 11 to 18, interested people and exhibitors from all continents of our globe will be meeting there, as every year, to establish contacts with each other and, sure enough, to do business. As every year, the GDR will again prove to be an engaged and reliable partner wherever peaceful trade and constructive cooperation are concerned.

In recent years, the cooperation of the GDR with the other socialist countries and also with Western countries in the field of trade has taken new proportions. This is one of the positive results produced by the European Conference on Security and Cooperation held in Helsinki. With the signing of the Final Act of Helsinki, peaceful trade not only on our continent, but all the world over, was given new and essential impulses. This event which can justly be described as historic, makes peace more secure and has largely contributed

to words of détente in Europe. It is also the economic cooperation between countries of different social systems that has not least derived profit from the outcome of this conference, for peace and trade belong together. They are one thing and prosper best in an atmosphere of mutual confidence and security.

After Helsinki the GDR has reached more than 90 treaties and agreements with Western participating states of the European Se-

curity Conference. And the GDR disposes of a potential which guarantees an even larger cooperation. That is why it is so important to implement the Final Act of Helsinki in its entirety.

This assessment was also made at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the participating states of the Warsaw Treaty which was held in Moscow last November. The participants, i.e. the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the German Democratic Republic, the People's Republic of Poland, the Socialist Republic of Rumania, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic appealed to all nations of the world and stood consistently for peace being made the only norm in international relationship and the natural form of all peoples' life. This was the tenor of the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty states which met with a lively international response. The U.S. news agency UPI, for instance, stated that the socialist states had concluded their two-day deliberations with the appeal "to enter into talks aiming at a ban on nuclear weapons."

Another demand put forward during the deliberation in Moscow concerned the conclusion of a universal treaty on the non-use of force in international relations.

With their declaration the participating states of the Warsaw Treaty submitted a document of international significance. In an appeal comprising eight items and directed to all states and peoples of the world, the participants of the session declared that they will do everything to contribute to the strengthening of peace and security, the development of the process of détente, and the extension of international cooperation. They pledge themselves in the appeal: "...to stand up impartially for a policy of peace and détente, renunciation of the threat or use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of all disputes, complete elimination of wars among states from the life of mankind, on end to the arms race and the final removal of remnants of the cold war. The dream millions of people on all continents are dreaming of a world without military conflicts, is no utopia. It can be made a reality by the joint efforts of all those who are ready to fight for it."

...to enforce that, within the shortest possible time, the five nuclear powers—USSR, USA, United Kingdom, France, China—will enter into negotiations aiming at banning all kinds of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of states and using nuclear

energy exclusively for peaceful purposes.

Nuclear energy, the largest source of energy, was not discovered by the genius of man to help destroy civilization. Nowadays, the greatest wisdom does not consist in spurring on the arms race, but in liberating mankind from the scourge of a new war.

...to persist in the demand that those states disposing of the largest military and economic potential, in particular the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, who bear a special responsibility for the maintenance of world peace and international security, make immediate arrangements for the reduction of their military budgets by a specified percentage or an absolute and equal volume, this intended to be a first step for the next three years.

The nations cannot resign themselves to bearing a continuously growing burden of the illdest expenses there are, namely the cost of producing destruction weapons. Throughout the world, people expect major funds to be made available for raising the standard of living, developing the public health system, improving education and satisfying cultural needs.

With good reasons, the developing countries make every effort that at least a part of the military expenditure be used for enlarging the economic and technological assistance rendered to them. This can and must be done.

The French news agency AFP stated that the member states of the Warsaw Treaty "underline the responsibility of the five nuclear powers [USSR, USA, Great Britain, France and China] which together are also permanent members of the U.N. Security Council, for the maintenance of peace and international security." The Appeal says in this connection:

...that the endeavors of states and governments have to be intensified in order to conclude, as quickly as possible, the current negotiations for the limitation and ending of the arms race in its main directions, to join forces with all states in drawing up and implementing disarmament measures as well as to actively start on giving effect to the ideas and recommendations which meet with general approval of the U.N. special session concerning questions relating to disarmament. Time presses, and with respect to the ending of the arms race, time must not be measured by

years, let alone by decades. The states participating in the negotiations will be required to take courageous steps if the peoples' will is to be duly reflected in the policies of all governments.

...that military détente in Europe has resolutely to be advanced and effective measures must be taken to ease the military confrontation on the European continent with equal security being guaranteed to all European states. This is what the other participating states of the All-European Conference and of the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of military forces and armament in Central Europe are called upon to do."

The Polish newspaper "Trybuna Ludu" remarked in one of its contributions at the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the participating states of the Warsaw Treaty: "The socialist states submitted a great number of valuable and constructive proposals which set up a complex and concrete program for securing the foundations of the peaceful living of nations, for developing the process of détente both in the political and military sphere, for strengthening confidence and deploying a mutually profitable living together." This is expressed by the following items of the appeal:

...to liquidate, without delay, the last remnants of colonialism and the policy of neo-colonialist exploitation which is the main reason for underdevelopment, as well as to root out national and racial oppression.

The peoples of all continents have the inalienable right to live in peace, independence and liberty, to make sovereign use of their national riches for raising their well-being and in the interest of dignity and prosperity of their citizens. Nobody is entitled to intervene in questions of their internal life which can be solved only by themselves. As enemies of peace and marking the colonial and racist regimes in Africa and all other parts of the earth are subjected to a world-wide condemnation and a general boycott.

...to strive persistently for reorganizing the international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and for establishing a new international economic system which will ensure an accelerated removal of the economic backwardness of the developing countries and a dynamic progress of all peoples, of all mankind.

...to actively work to anchor, in international relations, the norms of equality, non-intervention in internal affairs, non-use

and non-threat of force, respect for national independence and sovereignty as well as the inalienable right of every nation to freely choose its way of development in accordance with its will and aspirations; to conduct intergovernmental relations in strict compliance with the principles adopted at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe; to pursue unwaveringly the policy of peaceful coexistence. In this connection the states represented at the session reaffirm their determination to establish and develop widespread relations on the basis of equality and to cooperate with all countries of the world.

The states of the Warsaw Treaty are quite aware of what an immense and complicated task it is to strengthen peace. But they are also aware of the fact that living, working and a better future of all people in whichever social system, on whatever continent or level of economic development they may live, depend on the solution of this basic task. Therefore, it is a command of our time that all states, all people who stand up for the strengthening of peace, for the ending of the arms race, for the strengthening and deepening of international détente, enter into a fruitful and constructive dialog for the benefit of all peoples and countries of this world."

Chicago Options Table

Chicago Options Table

Call		Put																	
Symbol	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Symbol	price	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last	Vol.	Last
Mar - Jan - Sep - N.Y.										Mar - May - Aug - Nov									
Bruno	10	b	13	3%	2	3%	13%			Call Wn	15	294	47	3%	b	b	b	14%	
Bruno	15	b	b	116	2	10	15-16	13%		Holbro	60	53	4	7	b	b	b	63%	
Bruno	20	b	b	56	2	1	2%	2%		Holbro	70	24	3	16	b	b	b	63%	
Bruno	25	b	b	76	21	21	2%	25%		Holbro	80	18	2	11	b	b	b	63%	
Bruno	30	b	b	92	15	15	2%	30%		Holbro	90	12	2	11	b	b	b	63%	
Bruno	35	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	35%		Holbro	100	43	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	40	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	40%		Holbro	110	70	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	45	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	45%		Holbro	120	91	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	50	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	50%		Holbro	130	112	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	55	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	55%		Holbro	140	133	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	60	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	60%		Holbro	150	154	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	65	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	65%		Holbro	160	175	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	70	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	70%		Holbro	170	196	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	75	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	75%		Holbro	180	217	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	80	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	80%		Holbro	190	238	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	85	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	85%		Holbro	200	259	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	90	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	90%		Holbro	210	280	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	95	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	95%		Holbro	220	301	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	100	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	100%		Holbro	230	322	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	105	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	105%		Holbro	240	343	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	110	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	110%		Holbro	250	364	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	115	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	115%		Holbro	260	385	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	120	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	120%		Holbro	270	406	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	125	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	125%		Holbro	280	427	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	130	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	130%		Holbro	290	448	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	135	b	b	13	9-16	11	2%	135%		Holbro	300	469	1	26	3%	3%	3%	63%	
Bruno	140	b	b	13	9-1														

57

[illegible]

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 9.)

coupon of 6 1/2 percent to yield 6.56 percent was a 100-million DM, five-year note of Nippon Kokan K.K., the Japanese steel company. During the selling period, the coupon was increased by a quarter point.

A 100-million DM, seven-year note for the Argentine development bank, Banco Nacional de Desarrollo, was priced at 99 bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent to yield 7.44 percent. Meanwhile, a 150-million DM, 10-year issue of Megal Finance was priced at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 6 1/2 percent to yield 6.79 percent. Megal Finance is a jointly owned subsidiary of the state gas companies of West Germany, France and Austria.

Rise Predicted

Some German bankers predict that the DM Eurobond will have to rise to at least 7 percent partly because similar domestic bonds are yielding around 7 1/2 percent.

The possibility of a further rise in DM interest rates and severe weakness of the yen against the dollar added further pressure on the already demoralized market for Japanese convertibles. Underwriters set a relatively low conversion premium of 2.73 percent on Orient Finance's 30-million DM, eight-year issue. Priced at par bearing a coupon of 4 1/2 percent, the issue nevertheless attracted little demand.

Meanwhile, the coupon was raised a quarter point to 5 percent on a 30-million DM, eight-year convertible of Chujitsu Co., the Japanese supermarket chain. How-

ever, the conversion premium was set at a more normal 10.2 percent above the price of the shares.

Elsewhere, a 12-year, 13-percent issue at par of Finance for Industry, a financing agency owned by the Bank of England and Britain's clearing banks, was increased to £15 million from £10 million. The offering was the first Eurosterling issue in nearly a year.

Confidence in Sterling

Due to Britain's anticipated self-sufficiency in oil production, international confidence in sterling has strengthened to the point where considerable retail demand from abroad was attracted into this high yielding security, bankers said. While a few other government agencies, such as the European Coal and Steel Community, were said to be considering tapping this rather small market, several British bankers said they doubted whether their corporate clients would be interested in doing so because of the high interest cost.

A fifth Eurobond denominated in special drawing rights (SDRs) was launched last week. The 20-million SDR, five-year issue of Nordic Investment Bank, Scandinavia's intergovernmental financing

agency, was priced at par bearing 9 percent.

All payments are in dollars at the prevailing rate for the SDR as published daily by the International Monetary Fund. At the current exchange rate, the issue is worth slightly less than \$26 million.

Also offered last week was an eight-year issue for Total Oil Marine Ltd., a subsidiary of Cte. Francaise des Petroles. The issue for 150 million French francs was priced at 99 1/2 bearing a coupon of 9 1/2 percent to yield about 9.42 percent. It fell to a discount in the aftermarket of around 97 1/2-98.

Eurobond Yields*

International institutions	9.47 %
Industrials, long term	9.56 %
Industrials, medium term	9.86 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	10.55 %
French franc, long term	9.87 %
Unit of acc. long term	8.10 %

*Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Ex-

change

Market Turnover

Week Ended March 2

(Millions of U.S. Dollars)

	Total	Dollar Eurobond	Non-dollar
Codel	1,144.8	856.80	288.00
Eurocl.	2,214.2	1,821.6	392.60

New York Stock Market

(Continued from Page 9.)

ly ahead, therefore, is 6-to-1, in the opinion of Mr. Tortorella. "This is a buy zone for short-term-oriented accounts," he said.

Fine and dandy, but what about recommendations for specific groups or issues?

"We like Du Pont and Union Carbide among the cyclical, we like the steels and in the glamour area we like IBM, Eastman Kodak, Storage Technology and Teledyne," he said. "Most of the energy sector looks good and, in particular, we like Mesa Petroleum."

The CAT Group manages money for clients and serves as a consultant to institutional investors and pension funds.

Meanwhile, the investment advisory concern of T.J. Holt & Co. has some kind words to offer about a particular sector of the stock market.

"Selected companies engaged in the transmission and distribution of natural gas are now attractive

for inclusion in long-term investment portfolios," Mr. Holt states. "Their current yields not only are high, but those lofty dividends also are quite well protected."

"And if, as we believe is likely, their earnings advance in the periods immediately ahead, those quarterly payments should increase. Accordingly, we think this is a good time to consider purchase of common stocks in that field for both high current income and long-term capital gains."

Specific issues that Mr. Holt has recommended for purchase in this group are Columbia Gas System, Lacide Gas, Peoples Gas and Southern Union Gas.

But the advisory service continues to take a dim view of most industry groups. That includes the electric utilities, where the concern closed out all open positions in November. Mr. Holt's general view of the economy: "Definitely in trouble."

One of the big winners in the stock market last week was Dome Petroleum, the Canadian-based exploration company whose directors proposed a 4-for-1 stock split. It proved again that stock splits generally provide welcome news for investors.

The Merrill Lynch Market Letter has selected a half dozen companies it believes "may propose stock splits this year." These candidates are American Standard, Chemed, Financial Federation, Kennametal, Nucor and Scientific Atlanta.

Belgium Seizes Hashish

ANTWERP, Belgium, March 4 (Reuters) — Police found about 770 pounds of hashish in a house here. A spokesman said that a Turkish national was being questioned.

Europe Unions

Ask Time Cut to Safeguard Jobs

BRUSSELS, March 4 (AP-DJ) — European trade unions have renewed their demand for shorter working time to fight rising unemployment. Unemployment will be in the agenda of the European summit scheduled for March 12 and 13 in Paris.

Last fall, a conference of Common Market labor ministers, employers and trade unions failed to agree on shortened working hours.

Unions had demanded a 10-percent reduction, from 40 to 36 hours, over 4 years.

The European Trade Union confederation, which met with European Social Commissioner Henk de Krom last week, said on Friday that the European Commission would outline a reduction plan and labor ministers should show "a ear political will" by approving it, he next meeting of labor ministers scheduled for May 15.

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Guarded by a policeman (background) in Vienna, Bjorn Borg practices for a tennis tournament there. Borg is under 24-hour guard after death threats by self-described leftist terrorists.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Washington	24	17	55.9
Philadelphia	22	20	52.0
New York	22	20	52.0
Boston	22	20	52.0

Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Antonio	24	17	55.9
Houston	22	20	52.0
Atlanta	22	20	52.0
Cleveland	22	20	52.0
Detroit	22	20	52.0
New Orleans	22	20	52.0

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	24	17	55.9
Denver	22	20	52.0
Milwaukee	22	20	52.0
Indiana	22	20	52.0
Chicago	22	20	52.0

Pacific Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	24	17	55.9
Seattle	22	20	52.0
Phoenix	22	20	52.0
San Diego	22	20	52.0
Portland	22	20	52.0
Golden State	22	20	52.0

Fridley's Results

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego 106	106	50.0	0
New Jersey 99	99	49.5	0.5
Golden State 105	105	49.0	1.0
San Antonio 129	129	47.3	2.7
Denver 118	118	46.2	3.8
Cleveland 111	111	44.8	5.2
Los Angeles 111	111	44.8	5.2
Houston 118	118	46.2	3.8
Phoenix 111	111	44.8	5.2
San Diego 111	111	44.8	5.2
Detroit 111	111	44.8	5.2
Atlanta 111	111	44.8	5.2

Saturday's Results

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego 106	106	50.0	0
New Jersey 99	99	49.5	0.5
Golden State 105	105	49.0	1.0
San Antonio 129	129	47.3	2.7
Denver 118	118	46.2	3.8
Cleveland 111	111	44.8	5.2
Los Angeles 111	111	44.8	5.2
Houston 118	118	46.2	3.8
Phoenix 111	111	44.8	5.2
San Diego 111	111	44.8	5.2
Detroit 111	111	44.8	5.2
Atlanta 111	111	44.8	5.2

Sundays Results

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego 106	106	50.0	0
New Jersey 99	99	49.5	0.5
Golden State 105	105	49.0	1.0
San Antonio 129	129	47.3	2.7
Denver 118	118	46.2	3.8
Cleveland 111	111	44.8	5.2
Los Angeles 111	111	44.8	5.2
Houston 118	118	46.2	3.8
Phoenix 111	111	44.8	5.2
San Diego 111	111	44.8	5.2
Detroit 111	111	44.8	5.2
Atlanta 111	111	44.8	5.2

Sundays Results

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego 106	106	50.0	0
New Jersey 99	99	49.5	0.5
Golden State 105	105	49.0	1.0
San Antonio 129	129	47.3	2.7
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Atlanta 111	111	44.8	5.2

Sundays Results

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San Diego 106	106	50.0	0
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Houston 118	118	46.2	3.8
Phoenix 111	111	44.8	5.2
San Diego 111	111	44.8	5.2
Detroit 111	111	44.8	5.2
Atlanta 111	111	44.8	5.2

Sundays Results

W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego 106	106	50.0	0
New Jersey 99	99	49.5	0.5
Golden State 105	105	49.0	1.0
San Antonio 129	129	47.3	2.7
Denver 118	118	46.2	3.8
Cleveland 111	111	44.8	5.2
Los Angeles 111	111	44.8	5.2
Houston 118	118	46.2	3.8
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Mahre Breaks Left Leg; Brain Surgery for David

American Out Until Summer

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., March 4 (UPI) — Phil Mahre broke his left leg during the first run of the World Cup slalom here today, ending his season and his hopes of becoming the first American to win an overall championship.

Mahre, 24, was in the lead in the first run and the preliminary report from Dr. Art Ellison, a physician with the U.S. ski team, as a broken tibia — the large leg bone — just above the ankle joint.

Mahre was taken by ambulance to Lake Placid Hospital, where Dr. Howard Hixson confirmed the break. In 1974, Mahre twice broke his right leg.

All the Details

"He skied into the gate in a left turn and caught his left leg," said Hank Tauber, director of the U.S. Alpine team. "He flipped over a few times. It's one of these things that can happen in a ski race."

"That's it for Phil this season," Tauber continued. "We're looking for three or four months, and Phil probably be up and active this summer."

At the start of the day, the 21-year-old Mahre was in second place in the overall World Cup standings, 26 points behind Peter Luescher of Switzerland.

The injury will also deprive



Phil Mahre

Mahre of a chance to contest Jorgarm Stenmark for the slalom championship. He trailed Stenmark, 109 points to 107, with one race remaining, to Furano, Japan, later this month.

Italian Skier Hurt in Crash

By Angus Phillips

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., March 4 (UPI) — Leonardo David, an 18-year-old star of the Italian ski-racing team, was listed in critical but stable condition this morning after a two-hour brain operation following a crash near the finish line of a World Cup downhill race here yesterday.

David lost his balance on a bump about 50 yards from the finish line. He slid alternately on his side, back and stomach across the finish line, apparently striking his head on the snow in the process.

But he quickly got to his feet unassisted, only to collapse after skiing over to one of his coaches and bending over to take off his skis.

Helicopter Used

He was rushed to Burlington, Vt., by helicopter and surgery was performed in midafternoon. Doctors relieved pressure from an internal hemorrhage.

David's crash occurred before thousands of spectators on a warm, sun-washed day in a World Cup race on the same hill that will be used for the 1980 Winter Olympics.

A press conference last night in Lake Placid, a report was read from Dr. Henry Schmidek, who performed the surgery.

"David, when he arrived at the hospital, was very grave," the report said. "He had a big internal hemorrhage. There was extensive pressure in the head. We have operated and we took out the coagulations. There are no other signs of problem in the head. His condition is stable."

David was given barbiturates to induce unconsciousness, according to the Italian men's team coach, Josef Messner.

"We won't know for five to seven days what his condition is," Messner said.

David was in his first year of World Cup competition. He won the Europa Cup — the highest minor league in skiing — last season and was described by Haak Tauber, the U.S. Alpine director, as "undoubtedly the best male racer to burst upon the international scene since Phil Mahre won the Val d'Isere World Cup giant slalom in 1976 at age 19."

Sudden Collapse

Before he collapsed, David seemed to have recovered from his tumble. But then he went down in a heap. "He was looking at me," said a staff worker. "Then he just fell."

He was unattended for only a matter of minutes after he collapsed. Dr. Howard Smith of New Haven, Conn., working for the Lake Placid Olympic Organizing Committee, was summoned from a post near the finish.

Smith performed artificial resuscitation and opened a track in the throat with a plastic device. He later accompanied David on the helicopter trip.

The only delay came when a sled was unavailable to transport him down the mountain. It arrived in about 10 minutes and David was carried to the helicopter pad.

Messner said the Italian team had no complaint about the handling of his skier.

David fell on his last race, Feb. 16, at Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy. Messner said his skier complained of headaches after the fall, "but he passed all the tests after that."

He had not complained of any headaches while at Lake Placid for practice runs the last three days, Messner said.

He said that five minutes before the race David was "in good shape."

Stenmark Captures Eighth Giant Slalom

LAKE PLACID, N.Y., March 4 (UPI) — Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden won the eighth of the season slalom race here today with a time of 2:42.15.

The first run was a time of 1:30.14, followed by Luescher with 1:30.14 and Enn with 1:31.19. But three-time World Cup champion from Sweden clocked 1:19.51 in the second run, the fastest of the competitors.

Luescher, 30, was in the lead in the first run and the preliminary report from Dr. Art Ellison, a physician with the U.S. ski team, as a broken tibia — the large leg bone — just above the ankle joint.

Mahre was taken by ambulance to Lake Placid Hospital, where Dr. Howard Hixson confirmed the break. In 1974, Mahre twice broke his right leg.

"He skied into the gate in a left turn and caught his left leg," said Hank Tauber, director of the U.S. Alpine team. "He flipped over a few times. It's one of these things that can happen in a ski race."

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so called a "circus," came about after the Leaf players, led by their captain, Darryl Sittler, met with Ballard yesterday morning and asked him to bring their coach back.

Ballard said before the game that he agreed to the players' request after they admitted some of them had not been playing up to their potential.

"They've absolutely said they're going to be good boys, win some hockey games and not fool around anymore," said Ballard.

The Leafs' owner said Neilson is back "until the players let him down again." Later, he said: "He's here for the rest of the season and I'm willing to work on the contract."

Neilson is finishing the second year of a two-year contract but admitted that after yesterday's events, he has no idea how long it will last. "I could be fired again tomorrow," he said. "But now I know what it's like."

There were reports that the Maple Leaf players did more than just ask Ballard to keep Neilson — that they threatened not to play yesterday if Neilson was not returned to duty. Ballard refused comment on the report.

rain-interrupted race by a margin of 4.2 seconds from teammate Jody Scheckter of South Africa.

The Ferrari drivers, in new "ground-effect" aerodynamic chassis models being raced by Ferrari for the first time, alternated in the lead throughout the 199-mile contest. They were never seriously challenged, with Scheckter finishing more than 18 seconds ahead of Jean-Pierre Jarier of France, who was third in a Tyrrell-Ford.

The result threw the 16-race Formula One championship wide open. The French Ligier-Ford team, which dominated the season's first two races in Argentina and Brazil, failed to make a major showing today, with neither car completing the 78-lap contest.

Mario Andretti, the world Formula One champion last year, finished fourth in a Lotus-Ford, five seconds behind Jarier. Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, Andretti's

Lotus teammate, finished fifth, 38 seconds further back. Sixth place went to Niki Lauda of Austria in a Brabham Alfa-Romeo, one lap back.

Villeneuve, who had a 34-second cushion with 25 laps to go, eased off toward the end to conserve worn tires but still set a record average speed of 117.9 miles an hour. He also set a lap record of 1 minute, 14.4 seconds during a 40-lap chase of Scheckter that developed

after the Canadian made an early pit stop to switch from rain to dry-weather tires.

The race today left Jacques Laffite, the Ligier team leader, at the head of the driver's table with 18 points from his victories in the two South American races. Reutemann is second with 12, followed by Villeneuve with 11 and Patrick Depailler of France. Laffite's teammate, fourth with 9, Andretti has 5

points.

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UCLA settled the issue early in the second half by outscoring the Cardinals, 16-2, to pull out to a 65-46 lead. Stanford went almost six minutes early in the second half without scoring a point.

The 6-9 Greenwood also had 11 rebounds. Guard Brad Holland and forward Kiki Vandeweghe, hitting 11 of 13 shots, added 21 each for UCLA.

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Observer

Hit Parade of Ideas
To Serenade Voters

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Although the music-recording industry challenges television as the most powerful entertainment force in the United States, politicians have been slow to exploit the potential of this image-building mechanism. Despite Jerry Brown's well-publicized dates with the recording star, Linda Ronstadt, most politicians are still so absorbed with the Rev. Moon and television that they are unaware of what records can do to promote their careers. There hasn't been a really effective use of music for political gain since Franklin Roosevelt commended "Happy Days Are Here Again" to persuade the country, despite considerable evidence to the contrary, that they really were.

It has remained for Korea, which has given us so many lessons in advanced politics lately, to show the way in this field. This time the lesson comes not from South Korea, which gave us the Rev. Moon, but from the Communist North, the domain of Gen. Kim Il Sung.

A recent catalog of records available from Gen. Kim's studios suggests how U.S. politicians might effectively apply the power of music.

"Song of Gen. Kim Il Sung" is available on two recordings, one by the Korean People's Army Song and Dance Ensemble, the other by the Mansudae Art Troupe, "Song of President Jimmy Carter" may not be a title to seize the millions, but properly executed by a group like the Bee Gees, it might very well keep the president near the top of the charts for months.

What about "Kim Il Sung Flowers in Full Bloom All Over the

World"? It would be a bit excessive, in view of the present state of his foreign policy, for the president to adapt the message here to his own uses, but it might be easily adapted to a Ronald Reagan campaign. A little music about Reagan flowering in full bloom might offset suggestions that he is a mile long in the tooth to be running for president again.

There are other records inspired by Kim Il Sung — "Glory to the Leader," "Our Ardent Love for the Leader," and "Our Hearts Long for the Leader" — could obviously be recorded with an American beat by Meat Loaf and used to inspire a following for Sen. Edward Kennedy.

Why does Richard Nixon come and go, always talked about as a lively prospect for resurrection, but never finally escaping his San Clemente exile? Because his coming and going makes no music, and is not scored to a beat that makes the masses yearn to march in unison behind him.

Kim's songwriters have foreseen the possibility that such a calamity may occur and have music available to conquer it in "We Will Come Back With the General." Let Lou Reed convert it to punk rock, and Nixon may have a battle hymn to move the republic.

Kim's catalog has all three melodies, waiting to be recorded by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir with solos by Paul Williams. Can we doubt they would take the trueness out of these unhappy farmers and leave Washington traffic free to move? Also available is "Everybody Gets Younger and Younger This Happiness." Recorded by Lawrence Welk with just a hint of champagne music, it could be a blessing to politicians by taking the retired generation's mind off Social Security and delighting it with the contemplation of the imminent arrival of youth.

The Art Collector as Devoted Disciple

By Paul Richard

WASHINGTON (WP) — Reinhold Count Bethusy-Huc, like the knights of old, serves what he holds most dear. His liege lord is Oskar Kokoschka, the Austrian artist, who will soon be 93. Count Bethusy-Huc, 48, was a youth of 20 when he pledged himself unwaveringly — not to king or country, and not to a maiden — but to that old man's art.

It was, for Count Bethusy-Huc, fealty at first sight. "It was in 1950, the war at last had ended, that I saw my first Kokoschka in Munich, in the Haus der Kunst, that museum built by Nazis. They would not have shown Kokoschka, they thought his art degenerate, but my first sight of his pictures turned me inside out. Every day, for seven days, from morning until night, I haunted that exhibit. He opened my eyes. Nothing I had learned in school had taught me what I learned that week looking at his art."

The count's devotion to Kokoschka has since then only deepened. His collection contains perhaps 500 graphics by the master. The burden he admires most was on view here recently at the Phillips Collection.

Thought a Radical

Because Kokoschka, as a student in Freud's Vienna, outraged the bourgeoisie, he is sometimes thought a radical. Because his early work recalls that of Gustav Klimt, Kokoschka has been called an heir of the Old Masters — and, in Berlin, in 1910, he began to publish portraits in the magazine Der Sturm, which championed at that time the artists of "Die Brücke" and of the group called "Der Blaue Reiter," he is frequently described as a pioneer expressionist. But all such terms ring false. Kokoschka is an artist labels do not fit.

His portraits, for example, are both accurate and wild. Few artists of our day, with the notable exception of the blindfolded De Kooning, scribble with such freedom. Yet Kokoschka's hasty scrawls always manage to compose themselves into likenesses the viewer is unable to mistake.

Art historians see Kokoschka as a member of the avant-garde, a breaker of tradition, but his subjects are the subjects that concerned the Old Masters — Saul, Christ and David, Shakespearean tragedies, landscapes, still lifes, and the glory that was Greece.

To understand Kokoschka, one ought to think instead of passion, inspiration and of the half-blind faith with which the oracles in olden days served their hidden gods.

"Few things," writes E.H. Gombrich in his catalog essay on Kokoschka, "can tell us more about an artist than the type of followers he has found."

Count Bethusy-Huc is looking for the thousands of one at his beloved Kokoschka. "Look at that frog," the count insists, "how low he is! How earthbound!" Suddenly the count is on all fours on the floor acting out the frog.

"You ask why I collect [Kokoschka]. I will tell you. His pictures have become my pictures. They are imbued with all of life, with history and laughter. I will hold to them forever for myself and for others."



Count Bethusy-Huc and one of his beloved Kokoschkas.

"You must write this down," he says. "Write 'empathy.' It is the word that is the key to Kokoschka's art."

Kokoschka seems to beg us to share the sympathies, the passions that burn within his mind, and in the person of Count Bethusy-Huc, he has found the sort of living mirror that makes his art complete.

The two men met for the first time in Salzburg in 1951. "We spoke about these pictures," said the count referring to the portrait cycle that Kokoschka calls "The Concert." The lithographs, all done in 1930, all show the same woman, Camilla Swoboda, a Jewess due to die in 1938 in one of Hitler's camps.

"These are prophecies," the count said. "Just look at her face. In this print she is young, in this one she is older, in that one she is older still, and look there — she has died! See the prison stripes upon her sweater! See what he foresaw!"

International

Count Bethusy-Huc has a name that is Huguenot, a title that is German and a home in Vienna, although he is a British citizen employed by the government of Australia. "Look," he said, "there is New York, there is Athens, there are Prague and London. Who could be more international than Oskar Kokoschka."

Within a year of their initial meeting, Kokoschka had addressed him as "my dear disciple."

Although the count's collection of Kokoschka's graphics is on long-term loan to London's Victoria and Albert Museum, those that were on view here will tour the United States for two years under the auspices of Washington's International Exhibitions Foundation.

"You ask why I collect him. I will tell you," said the count. "His pictures have become my pictures. They are imbued with all of life with history and laughter. I will hold to them forever, for myself and for others. I spend my life in service to Kokoschka and his work."

Carter Rises to Top
In Incompetence Poll

Dr. Laurence Peter, who defied the Peter Principle, has conducted a poll of readers of Human Relations magazine to establish a list of "outstanding incompetents." Peter, whose principle is that every employee is bound to rise to the level of his incompetence, reports that leading the list of 10 outstanding incompetents in the Peter Poll is President Carter, who had a slight edge over Anita Bryant, Richard Nixon, Howard Jarvis, Howard Cosell, Phyllis Schlafly and Ted Akin (a tie), State Sen. John Briggs of California, Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, and Sen. Edward Kennedy. Peter's list of 10 runners-up was headed by Billy Carter.

At the top of the list was a slight edge over Anita Bryant, Richard Nixon, Howard Jarvis, Howard Cosell, Phyllis Schlafly and Ted Akin (a tie), State Sen. John Briggs of California, Mayor Frank Rizzo of Philadelphia, and Sen. Edward Kennedy. Peter's list of 10 runners-up was headed by Billy Carter.

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